

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 2.

MEAT PACKERS AND COLD STORAGE.

The American Meat Packers' Association has adopted a resolution, through its executive committee, asking State legislatures and municipal governments to refrain from passing laws regulating cold storage of food products until the investigations now being made on this subject by the United States government are completed. The resolution will be sent to all State legislative bodies and municipal authorities contemplating such legislation, and members are requested to notify Secretary McCarthy whenever they hear of any such measures being proposed. The resolution adopted by the executive committee reads as follows:

"In view of the fact that the United States Department of Agriculture is making scientific tests to determine the effect of cold storage upon food products, the American Meat Packers' Association respectfully requests State legislatures and municipal governments to postpone any definite action upon laws effecting the cold storage of food products until these tests by the national government are completed and actual results are known. This is a matter of greatest importance as affecting the food supply of the country, and it is the belief of this association that such postponement will be in the interest of the consumers."

COTTON OIL RATE CASE WON.

The case of the Hope Cotton Oil Company, of Hope, Ark., against various Southern railroads for alleged discrimination in rates on cottonseed between certain points, brought before the Interstate Commerce Commission, has resulted in a virtual victory for the cotton oil concern, though the commission has as yet made no ruling. After the briefs in the case had been filed and the roads saw what a strong case there was against them, they voluntarily reduced rates and then begged the commission to dismiss the action against them. It is said the case will be pushed to a conclusion, however.

WHALE MEAT FOR JAPAN.

Reports from Victoria, B. C., are that a Nagasaki, Japan, firm has contracted with Pacific Coast parties for 500 tons per month of whale meat, to be used for food purposes. Japan has heretofore consumed quantities of whale flesh as fertilizer, and it is possible that this contract is for that purpose. New Foundland whaling companies have successfully packed whale meat for food purposes, and it may be that this will now be done in Japan.

STAMPS AND LABELS UNDER THE NEW MEAT LAW

The Department of Agriculture has now authorized a set of official stamps, labels, imprints and seals for the marking of meats and meat food products under the new federal meat inspection law, and by which all inspected products may be known. Under the old law there were but two stamps and an imprint. Under the new regulations there is a stamp, two labels, two imprints and two seals, each for various purposes and products.

The Department has also ruled that original containers which hold inspected and passed meats or products bearing the approved trade label are not required to be marked with the inspection stamp. This applies to tubs, firkins, kegs, etc.

Chief Melvin's notice to inspectors concerning the official labels and the container ruling is as follows:

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28, 1906.

To Inspectors and Others:

The marks of inspection authorized by the Department of Agriculture are:

1. The meat inspection stamp, bearing the inspection legend "U. S. Inspected and Passed, under the act of Congress of June 30, 1906," in connection with the number of the establishment at which the stamp was affixed.

2. The gelatin meat-inspection label, used on fresh meats, bearing the abbreviated inspection legend "U. S. Insp. and Psd." in connection with the number of the establishment at which the label was affixed; also small gelatin label without number of the establishment.

3. An approved trade label, bearing the inspection legend "U. S. Inspected and Passed, under the act of Congress of June 30, 1906," in connection with the number of the establishment at which the trade label was affixed.

4. The hot branding-iron imprint on cured meats, showing the abbreviated inspection legend "U. S. Ins. Psd." in connection with the number of the establishment at which the product was branded.

5. The rubber-stamp imprint, showing the abbreviated inspection legend "U. S. Insp'd and Psd.," "U. S. Insp'd Passed," or "U. S. Ins. Psd.," and the number of the establishment at which the meat or meat-food product was branded.

6. The self-locking car seal, bearing the abbreviated inspection legend "U. S. Insp'd and Psd.," and a consecutive number, or the number of the establishment at which the seal was affixed.

7. The lead and wire seal, showing on the impressed seal the abbreviated inspection legend "U. S. Ins. Psd." and the number of the establishment at which the seal was affixed.

The authorized marks of inspection for meat or meat-food products for interstate or export trade, prepared under the old law, are the serially numbered inspection stamp, bearing the inspection legend "U. S. Inspected and Passed, under Regulation 50," "U. S. Inspected and Passed, under Regulation 50—Provisional," and the imprint of the rubber stamp, showing the abbreviated inspection legend "U. S. Insp'd and Psd." under Regulation 50."

Original containers, such as tubs, firkins, kegs and similar packages containing inspected and passed meat or meat-food products which bear approved trade labels showing the inspection legend "U. S. Inspected and Passed, under the act of Congress of June 30, 1906," and the establishment number, are not required to be marked with the inspection stamp. This does not modify in any way the requirements of Regulation 53.

A. D. MELVIN,
Chief of Bureau.

TO INVESTIGATE WILEY'S FOOD SQUAD METHODS

A resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives on Monday by Congressman Hay, of Virginia, requesting the Secretary of Agriculture to inform Congress whether or not it is true that the death on November 19 last of Robert Vance Freeman, a member of Dr. Wiley's so-called "poison squad," was due to the methods pursued by Dr. Wiley in making his experiments with food preservatives.

It is said that this resolution may bring up the whole question, and result in an investigation of the manner in which Wiley's tests were made, and the surroundings in which they were made. Charges have been made by correspondents of The National Pro-

visioner and others that the experiments were conducted amid unsanitary surroundings and that great carelessness was shown in caring for and serving the food given to the members of the squad. Aside from this, Dr. Wiley's course in feeding quantities of preservatives in capsules to his patients, instead of using the preservatives in the food, may also come up for discussion.

The congressional resolution was introduced primarily at the instigation of Freeman's mother, who believes her son was poisoned. The attending physicians announced his death as due to consumption, but the mother has evidently heard so much about "poison squads," and read so much "yellow literature" of the

sort inspired by food faddists of the Wiley stripe, that she now actually declares her son's death to have been due to borax given him by Dr. Wiley in capsules. She even states that on one occasion her son let fall one of the capsules, and that there was so much boric acid in it that it took the paint off the floor! Such behavior on the part of boric acid will be a surprise to chemists.

WILEY ON PRESERVATIVES.

The intolerant attitude of Chief Wiley, of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, toward food preservatives of any sort except those in the "grandmother class," is indicated by a statement made by him recently at Indianapolis, when interviewed concerning the attitude of the Department toward preservatives and colors under the new federal food law.

"The law provides," said Dr. Wiley, "that nothing injurious shall be added to food products. Under that clause we have the power of deciding what is, and what is not, injurious, and by that is meant what might become injurious ultimately, in weeks, or months, or years. No matter if it can be shown that a small quantity of benzoate of soda will not

harm a man to-day, if it can be maintained—and it can be maintained—that a small quantity taken now and then works harm in a long run of years, that is sufficient. Hence, all the so-called preservatives, outside of the ordinary condimentary ones, were barred."

Dr. Wiley's statements are taken as indicating what will be recommended to the Secretary of Agriculture along the line of restriction of the use of artificial coloring, matter and preservatives in manufactured foods, although he did not specify those that have not been prohibited. He said the food standards committee decided against the use of borax, benzoate of soda, sulphurous acid, and in fact all preservatives except condimentary preservatives, such as spices, wood smoke, salt, sugar, etc. Saltpeter is still in the doubtful list, according to Dr. Wiley, with the chances that it will be outlawed.

As to the coloring matter, Dr. Wiley stated that the committee had decided against all artificial colors except certain vegetable colors and some coal tar dyes. He did not designate specifically the ones that have not been placed on the prohibited list, but said that the latter class of colorings will probably be excluded in future.

CHANGE IN CONTROL OF S. & S. AGAIN DENIED

About once in so often some newspaper springs a report that one or another of the big packing concerns has acquired control of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, popularly known as one of the "big six" packing companies of the country. The latest turned up this week in a New York daily which poses as a business newspaper. It varied from the previous rumors only in the emphasis of its statement. It declared positively that Swift & Company had acquired control of the stock of the S. & S. Company.

"There is absolutely no truth in the report," said President Ferdinand Sulzberger to The National Provisioner. "The Sulzberger family owns a large majority of the stock of the company, and that stock will not be disposed of. It will stay in the family."

This is a repetition of the several denials made by President Sulzberger through The National Provisioner in answer to the repeated rumors of change in control of his concern.

"It is a well-known fact that the Sulzberger family absolutely controls the company," said a man in the trade, commenting on the report. "Its stock holdings are sufficiently large

to enable it to dominate the affairs of the concern as it pleases. It is also known to those who have had dealings with the head of the company that he has taken great pride in the success the house has achieved under his direction, and under that of his sons, one of whom is vice-president and another secretary, while a third is being brought up in the business. It is evident that his ambition is to have these sons succeed him, and that the prosperity and growth of the company's business at this time offer no inducements to the family to dispose of their holdings."

It is known, however, that minority holdings of S. & S. stock have been acquired by outsiders. It is said that the stock of a former officer of the company has been acquired by Swift interests, and the stock of another officer is reported to have been recently sold. But it is declared that the books will show that even if every share of outside stock was to be bought by one interest, the Sulzberger stock would still control the company by a wide margin. The company is doing a bigger business than ever in its history and expanding its territory and its trade as rapidly as any concern in the country.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER STATISTICS FOR 1906

Slaughters of meat animals at eight chief centers in the United States for the year show, according to official reports, a decrease in consumption of cattle and hogs, and an increase in calves and sheep and lambs. There were 106,018 less cattle slaughtered at these points in 1906 than in 1905. Cattle raisers and feeders received more for their stock than in the previous year, however, and the year yielded them on the whole increased profits, while the slaughterer had to stand losses due to agitation against the industry and a vanishing margin between live cost and dressed selling price.

Hog slaughters at these eight centers were

574,997 less than in 1905. Again the hog-raiser came out ahead through the very high prices he received for his droves, while the increased demand for pork products enabled the packer to get more for his output. The calf slaughter increased 73,583 head at five centers alone for the year, indicating a growing menace to our herds through the wiping out of young stock. The continued consumptive demand for mutton was responsible for an increase in sheep and lamb slaughters of 81,311 head over 1905.

A feature of the reports from these eight chief centers is the fact that the falling off in cattle and hog killing was confined prac-

tically to Chicago and St. Louis, while Kansas City, Omaha and other centers showed an increased slaughter in both these classes. These figures apply only to livestock which passed through the regular stockyards channels, and do not include shipments made direct to packers at any of these points.

Slaughters at eight centers for the year, pared with the totals for 1905, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	1,976,252	389,944	5,532,457	3,464,176
Kansas City.....	1,340,415	159,550	2,582,668	1,127,538
St. Louis.....	756,748	*	1,339,765	471,049
Omaha.....	748,486	*	2,222,488	960,058
St. Joseph.....	410,314	46,721	1,847,246	619,740
Sioux City.....	143,994	5,216	1,013,305	30,209
St. Paul.....	120,911	34,020	856,484	184,744
Denver.....	63,025	*	185,264	89,336
Total, 1906.....	5,590,145	635,451	15,579,677	6,955,801
Total, 1905.....	5,726,163	561,868	16,154,674	8,574,580

*Calves not separately reported at these centers.

Detailed reports of receipts, shipments and consumption, were as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts.				
Dec., 1906.....	290,881	23,283	653,661	396,567
Dec., 1905.....	318,249	18,864	800,379	342,610
Year, 1906.....	3,329,250	413,299	7,275,063	4,805,449
Year, 1905.....	3,410,400	380,835	7,725,738	4,746,538
Shipments.				
Dec., 1906.....	116,984	2,630	104,067	68,959
Dec., 1905.....	130,105	3,224	189,229	51,902
Year, 1906.....	1,352,998	23,325	1,742,606	1,241,278
Year, 1905.....	1,410,213	26,827	2,028,106	1,355,865

Consumed at Chicago.

Dec., 1906.....	179,897	23,173	551,604	317,608
Dec., 1905.....	188,144	15,640	611,150	290,706
Year, 1906.....	1,976,252	389,944	5,532,457	3,464,176
Year, 1905.....	2,000,256	354,008	5,697,632	3,380,606

Average weight of hogs: Dec., 1906, 225 lbs.; Dec., 1905, 221 lbs.

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts.				
Dec., 1906.....	181,060	17,912	211,913	105,019
Dec., 1905.....	182,841	12,288	247,673	87,064
Year, 1906.....	2,295,979	239,815	2,675,001	1,616,788
Year, 1905.....	2,180,491	242,001	2,507,548	1,318,968
Shipments.				
Dec., 1906.....	78,420	6,739	1,224	20,932
Dec., 1905.....	74,914	7,060	6,406	15,187
*Year, 1906.....	642,414	26,395	—	310,430
*Year, 1905.....	689,151	35,100	—	212,058

Consumed at Kansas City.

Dec., 1906.....	169,115	13,709	215,897	82,179
Dec., 1905.....	107,201	13,106	246,852	79,185
Year, 1906.....	1,340,415	159,550	2,582,668	1,127,538
Year, 1905.....	1,244,775	140,489	2,451,901	942,752

Average weight of hogs: Dec., 1906, 212 lbs.; Dec., 1905, 214 lbs.

*Feeders.

St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Calves.*	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts.				
Dec., 1906.....	79,840	—	186,066	42,058
Dec., 1905.....	83,927	—	169,833	40,548
Year, 1906.....	1,121,380	—	1,923,209	578,652
Year, 1905.....	1,124,003	—	2,026,403	645,104
Shipments.				
Dec., 1906.....	15,274	—	46,055	4,664
Dec., 1905.....	25,801	—	49,756	3,940
Year, 1906.....	364,632	—	583,444	107,608
Year, 1905.....	358,841	—	487,137	90,136

Consumed at St. Louis.

Dec., 1906.....	64,530	—	140,611	37,392
Dec., 1905.....	58,126	—	150,075	36,605
Year, 1906.....	756,748	—	1,339,765	471,049
Year, 1905.....	765,162	—	1,339,266	584,968

*Calves not separately recorded.

(Concluded on page 36.)

THE UBIQUITOUS COLONEL SKINNER.

Colonel "Bill" Skinner, manager of the Chicago International Livestock Show since its inception, who recently went to Denver to live, has taken charge of the Western Fat Stock Show, which is held in Denver this month. In addition, it is announced that he is to manage the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show at Fort Worth, Texas, at the request of the board of directors of that show.

TUBERCULOSIS BELIEFS UPSET

Government Experts Declare That the Deadly Germs May Enter the Lungs by Many Channels Other Than Respiration—Their Tests Show the Tuberculous Dairy Cow to be a Terrible Menace to Human Life.

DANGER FROM INFECTION THROUGH HUMAN FOOD

Experts of the United States Department of Agriculture have submitted a report to Secretary Wilson concerning tuberculosis infection which will go a great way toward upsetting the prevailing theory that infection is possible only through the respiration. Their tests on cattle and hogs show that the deadly germs may enter the system through any part of the body, and their conclusions set forth the danger of contracting tuberculosis through eating fresh or moist food from a tuberculous animal. The tuberculous dairy cow is declared to be a particular menace to human life, a declaration which is contrary to previously accepted theories, including those of Dr. Koch.

The results of these tests are of general interest because of the terrible menace to human life they reveal. They are of particular interest to the meat trade, which under government regulations is compelled to accept and pay for livestock which may be condemned before it is even slaughtered, and is then sent to the fertilizer tank. The matter should also be one of vital importance to the stockraiser, who sends the stuff to market, and the dairyman, who may sell milk from tuberculous cows, and later sell those same cows as "butcher stock" for slaughter—very often at local establishments which are without government inspection.

The tests were made by E. C. Schroeder, M.D.V., superintendent of the Experiment Station of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and W. E. Cotton, expert assistant at the station.

How the Tests Were Made.

Tuberculosis was produced in the lungs of a calf and three hogs, in the course of these experiments, by inoculation near the end of the tail. This indicates, in the view of the experts, that the lungs may readily become the seat of tuberculous disease, no matter through what channel the bacilli gain entrance to the body, and that the location of lesions in the lungs can no longer be considered as reliable evidence that the infection entered by means of the respiration.

Too much importance has been attached to the agency of dried sputum in the study of tuberculous infection, the investigators say, and too little to the more serious danger from fresh or moist tuberculous material, which enters human food in many ways, one of the commonest of which is attributable to the tuberculous dairy cow. Evidence has been presented to support the contention that the lungs of these cows are more directly exposed to the infection through the lymph channels and blood current than in any other way.

In the experiments with cattle and hogs subcutaneous injections of virulent tubercle bacilli were made as near the ends of the tails of the animals as possible, because this point was the farthest removed available portion of the body from the lung, and the location from which the infection of the latter seemed least likely to occur.

The experimenters believe that in these cases the bacilli were either taken up directly by

the capillaries and thence carried to the lungs by means of the venous circulation, or else by the lymphatics into the veins and thence to the lungs.

Conclusions of the Experts.

In concluding their report the investigators say:

(1) We believe that we have shown that systematic investigation is gradually retiring the inhalation theory that has long been used to explain the frequency with which tuberculosis is a pulmonary disease and that the ingestion of tubercle bacilli is being proved to be the real method through which tuberculous infection reaches the lung, as well as other organs of the body.

When substances of dissimilar specific gravity move at the same rate of speed under similar conditions, it is a physical fact that the force required to change their direction is proportionately greater as the specific gravity increases. If the substances of dissimilar specific gravity are air and dust and the change of direction is due to movement through the far-from-straight, moist-walled passages from the nasal openings, or even the mouth, to the lung, the dust will be thrown at every turn, because of its greater specific gravity, against the walls of the air passages, to which it will adhere because they are moist, and the ciliated epithelium with which the respiratory passages are lined will tend to move the adherent particles outward and not inward. It is, hence (excepting possibly, with extremely forcible inspiratory movement in a dust-saturated atmosphere), almost a physical impossibility for dust particles to penetrate with the air into the lung. If no other argument than this could be brought to bear against the inhalation theory of pulmonary tuberculosis—and it applies with equal force against inhalation of other infectious material, including the micro-organisms of pneumonia—it would be sufficient to condemn it.

(2) Not only is the inhalation theory dying and making room for the fact that ingestion is the true mode of infection with tuberculosis, but the theory that dust from pulverized sputa is the most important factor in the transmission of tuberculosis from subject to subject is gradually losing ground also and giving way to the conviction that fresh tuberculous material must be looked to as the true agent through which infection occurs.

(3) While many cases of tuberculosis undoubtedly have their origin through food directly or indirectly infected with fresh tuberculous material by tuberculous persons, there is no means to-day by which persons are brought into closer contact with fresh tuberculous material than milk and dairy products obtained from, and in the environment of, tuberculous cows. The wide use of milk, its rapid distribution because of its perishable character, the ease with which it may be contaminated by having tubercle-bacilli-laden feces splashed, sprayed, switched, or otherwise introduced into it in a fresh state, all speak for one conclusion, namely, that we have no more active agent than the tuberculous cow for the increase of tuberculosis among animals and its persistence among men.

Summary of the Conclusions.

The main facts are as follows:

(a) Tuberculosis is a disease contracted through the ingestion of tubercle bacilli.

(b) The lung is the most frequent organ affected, independently of the point at which the infectious material enters the body.

(c) Tuberculous infection may pass from one part of the body to another remote to it

without leaving a chain of lesions to mark its path.

(d) Fresh tuberculous material has the highest, and dried and pulverized material a doubtful significance.

(e) Tuberculous material from cattle has the highest virulence for all tested species of the mammalian kingdom, to which man anatomically and physiologically belongs, and tuberculous material from man has a lower virulence.

(f) Man is constantly exposed to fresh tuberculous material in a helpless way through his use of dairy products from tuberculous cows and cows associated with tuberculous cattle.

It seems from this array of facts, every one of which is based on positive experimental evidence, that we should feel no doubt regarding our plain duty, which is, no matter what other measures we adopt in our fight against tuberculosis, not to neglect one of the chief, if not the most important, source of infection—the tuberculous dairy cow.

Confirmation in Foreign Tests.

In a note at the end of their report the investigators say that since concluding their work a recent paper by Cadéac has appeared, from which the following is quoted because of its important bearing on the relative danger represented on the one hand by exposure to dried and pulverized, and on the other by exposure to moist and fresh tuberculous material:

Cadéac declares that the dust ground from dried tuberculous sputum is harmless both to the digestive and respiratory passages. Not a single experiment has shown the transmission of tuberculosis by the inhalation of dust gathered from localities inhabited by tuberculous patients. The writer has demonstrated that it is almost impossible to cause the development of this disease by the inhalation of this infected dust. The desiccation and rapid conversion of sputum into flying dust are the natural means of preservation against tuberculous infection.

"Here we have a double argument, equally potent against the inhalation theory of pulmonary tuberculosis and in favor of the greater danger from exposure to fresh and moist tuberculous material," say Dr. Schroeder and Mr. Cotton. "As we have already said, without dried and pulverized infectious material the inhalation theory has absolutely no foundation on which it can reasonably stand; and, if dried and pulverized material is as inert as the investigations of Cadéac represent it to be, fresh and moist material for men and animals alike must be looked to as the true cause for the transmission and persistence of tuberculosis.

"The inhalation theory, and the great importance attached to dust as an agent for the transmission of tuberculosis, are beginning to have the appearance of two errors that have long hampered the fight that is being made against tuberculosis. A clear comprehension of the many ways in which fresh tuberculous material, the infectious potency of which is unquestionable, can be introduced into articles of food used by man and animals, shows conclusively that this is sufficient to account for the frequency with which infection occurs and the widespread character of the disease."

Keep an eye on page 48 for business openings or chances to get equipment at a bargain.

THE MODERN PACKING HOUSE

By FRED. W. WILDER

Formerly general superintendent Swift & Company and general superintendent, designer and builder of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company plant at Chicago.



Complete Treatise on the Designing, Construction, Equipment and Operation of a Modern Abattoir and Packing House, According to Present American Practice, Including Formulas for the Manufacture of Lard and Sausage, the Curing of Meats, Etc., and Methods of Converting all By-products into Commercial Articles

This work is a volume containing over 500 pages, printed on heavy half-tone paper stock, profusely illustrated with diagrams, sectional views and half-tone cuts. The author, Mr. F. W. Wilder, was the leading authority in the United States upon all matters relating to the packing house industry, and this book is carefully compiled from years of experience where business was done on a large scale, and should appeal to everyone in this line of business as a rare opportunity for gaining knowledge which has cost thousands of dollars to acquire, and which is hereby made available to all.

MR. WILDER, THE AUTHOR OF THIS BOOK, WAS SENIOR MEMBER OF THE FIRM OF WILDER & DAVIS, PRACTICAL PACKING HOUSE DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS, WHOSE ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS ON PAGE 37 OF THIS ISSUE.

The book is written in plain language, so that all instructions may be easily followed. It is a work which should be in every packinghouse, large or small.

Price, Bound in Cloth, \$10.00
Sent prepaid on receipt of price

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

Book Department

Floor A, Produce Exchange, N. Y.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The plant of the California Tannery Company, at Carondelet, Mo., has been damaged by fire.

The hair house of the Luray Tanning Company, at Luray, Va., was badly damaged by fire on January 1.

The Continental Can Company, Baltimore, Md., has increased its capital stock from \$500,000 to \$750,000.

It is reported that Swift & Company is soon to erect a two-story addition to its branch house at Rockland, Me.

The firm of George Agle & Sons, packers, of Bloomington, Ill., has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock.

The Munising Leather Company, Munising, Mich., will reopen its tannery plant, which has been closed down for some time.

A company has been formed, to have a capital stock of \$300,000, for the purpose of operating a packing plant at Norfolk, Neb.

The Barnet Leather Company is preparing to increase the output of its plant at Little Falls, N. Y., by the erection of new additions.

The George E. Marsh Soap Company, of Lynn, Mass., has taken title to the Parmenter & Polsey fertilizer works, at Danvers, Mass.

The Owens Live Stock Company, Winnsboro, S. C., has been incorporated with \$6,000 capital stock by A. M. Owens, L. E. Owens and others.

The St. George Cotton Seed Oil Company, of St. George, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000, by J. B. Johnston and others.

The John C. Roth Packing Company, of Cincinnati, O., has received permit for the erection of a nine-story storage building, to be erected on Oehler street.

The Goldthwaite Oil Mill Company, Goldthwaite, Tex., has been incorporated with \$75,000 capital stock by C. H. Bencini, N. A. Perry, W. Scott and E. B. Harold.

William Bender, president of William Bender & Company, pork packers and provision dealers in First street, Jersey City, died Friday night at his home, No. 369 First street, Jersey City.

The Nika Leather Company, of Camden, N. J., has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in leather, by J. H. Frome, A. C. Frome and W. B. Wolcott.

The A. G. Frothingham Company, South Berwick, Maine, has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock, to manufacture leather in all forms. President, F. A. Hobbs; treasurer, W. Thompson.

John J. Hoagland, formerly manager of the Buckeye Fertilizer Company, Columbus, O., has been selected to manage the plant of the Independent Packers' Fertilizer Company, at East Columbus, O.

At the annual meeting of Swift & Company, Charles H. Swift and D. M. Anthony were elected directors, succeeding the late E. C. Swift and M. E. Hollis. The remaining directors were re-elected.

The Filmer Fur and Leather Manufacturing Company, Gloversville, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock to manufacture fur and leather goods by L. E. Winne, J. H. and J. W. Filmer.

The Cameron Chemical Corporation, of Jersey City, N. J., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock to manufacture chemicals and fertilizers, by F. L. Cameron, G. W. Flaache, W. D. Kelly, Malden, Mass.

The J. R. Weaver Company has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware with \$21,300 capital stock to engage in buying and selling of live stock and disposing of the by-products thereof. The incorporators are all of Philadelphia, Pa.

The transfer of the property of the International Cotton Seed Oil Company's property at Selma, Ala., to the recently organized Selma Oil, Ice and Fertilizer Company has been consummated. The property includes the International oil mill, International ice plant, Star ice plant, the Central oil mill sheds and lands,

all seed houses along the lines of the various railroads, and the wagons, stock, etc., of the old company.

The Slipper Commission Company, Jersey City Stockyards, Jersey City, N. J., has been incorporated with \$75,000 capital stock, to take over business of D. Harrington, livestock commission business in cattle, calves, etc. Incorporators: Demis Harrington, New York; Roy C. Lester, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; William S. Norris, Stockyards, N. Y.

The Schwarzschild-Sulzberger Company has been incorporated under the law of Louisiana, with \$10,000 capital, to buy and sell animals for food products and to build and operate abattoirs and plants for the manufacture of food products from livestock, etc. J. N. Sulzberger, G. J. Stoutz and H. M. Ansley are the incorporators.

LATE REFRIGERATION NEWS.

Pottstown, Pa.—The Pottstown Cold Storage and Warehouse Company and the Pottstown Cold Storage and Ice Company have each declared an 8 per cent dividend for the past year.

Little Rock, Ark.—The Avon Dairy Company has been incorporated with a \$25,000 capital, of which \$12,100 has been subscribed, by F. T. Watson, W. R. Avon and A. Newman.

Hartford, Conn.—The Elm City Ice Company has been incorporated with \$12,000 capital stock by T. I. Kinney, J. Semon and B. F. Miller.

Cisco, Tex.—The Cisco Ice Company has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock by G. W. Troxell, M. B. Spoon and L. C. Bills.

Salisbury, Md.—The Salisbury Ice Company has been incorporated with \$70,000 capital stock by W. P. Jackson, J. D. Price, Walter Dusch, W. M. Cooper, J. H. Tomlinson and M. V. Brewington. The concern has purchased and will operate the plants of the Crystal Ice Company, Maryland Ice Company and the Salisbury Ice Manufacturing Company.

La Grange, Ky.—The La Grange Jersey Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$7,000 by J. W. Yager, J. B. Elder, Chas. Sauer and P. S. Head.

Crichton, Ala.—John Burge and associates are completing arrangements for the erection of their proposed ice plant.

Washington, D. C.—The Anacostia Ice and Cold Storage Company, Anacostia, D. C., will erect a one-story ice plant.

Louisville, Ky.—The Falls City Brewing Company has received permit for the erection of addition to its cold storage plant. About \$60,000 is to be expended.

Leonardstown, Md.—Enoch B. Abell is interested in the formation of a company for the purpose of establishing an ice plant and laundry.

Georgetown, S. C.—The Oakley Dairy Company has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock. E. Marion Doar is president and Bachman Doar, general manager.

Alvin, Tex.—The establishment here of an ice plant is contemplated by H. C. Mayer, of San Antonio, Tex.

New York, N. Y.—The Borough Company has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock to deal in breweries. Benjamin Manilla, 158 W. 80th street; H. A. Blumenthal, 27 E. 95th street, and Samuel Schwartzman, 143 St. Ann's avenue, are the incorporators.

TO ABANDON CHICAGO YARDS.

A rumor was current in Chicago this week that interests connected with the big packers were purchasing large tracts of land across the Indiana line, near the new steel city of Gary. It was said the Chicago Union Stock Yards would be abandoned by the big packers, and that they would locate near Gary. Vari-

ous labor troubles were given as a possible reason for getting out of Chicago. It was said that if the packers ever gave up their present location it would not be for this reason, however, but because of the increasing voracity of the Union Stock Yards Company, both as regards its charges to packing and to livestock interests which depend upon it for accommodations.

SWIFT FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

A report of the annual meeting of stockholders of Swift and Company, with figures relative to the company's business during 1906, appeared last week in The National Provisioner. Following is the company's complete balance sheet for the fiscal year ending September 29, 1906, compared to 1905, showing the remarkable prosperity of the company during the year:

RESOURCES.		
	1906.	1905.
Cash	\$ 3,190,692	\$ 2,739,623
Accounts receivable	29,330,861	20,990,768
Inventory	21,334,374	18,066,213
Stocks and bonds	11,498,800	8,024,294
Horses, wagons, harness	128,466	113,047
Investments, including branch houses	7,907,637	7,974,627
Real estate, improvements and equipments	19,236,614	16,244,986
Total	\$92,716,847	\$74,153,560
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	\$50,000,000	\$35,000,000
Surplus	12,496,005	9,966,005
Bonds	5,000,000	5,000,000
Bills payable	19,755,130	20,599,806
Accounts payable	4,306,365	2,890,286
Reserved for tax and other items	1,196,845	604,963
Reserved for bond interest	62,500	62,500
Total	\$92,716,847	\$74,153,560
QUICK ASSETS.		
	1906.	1905.
Cash	\$ 3,190,692	\$ 2,739,623
Accounts receivable	29,330,861	20,990,767
Inventory	21,334,374	18,066,213
Stocks and bonds	11,498,800	8,024,294
Total	\$65,354,729	\$49,820,997

PURE FOOD LAW RULES.

Secretary Wilson announces that rulings under the federal food law will be announced as made, and as occasion requires. On this subject he has authorized the following statement:

All manufacturers and dealers have copies of the law and regulations, or can secure them and study them carefully. Each manufacturer and dealer should place his business as nearly as possible in harmony with the law as he interprets it. When each particular problem involved reaches a solution in this department, it is hoped it will be found that the manufacturers and jobbers have come to a just decision in the matter. Public notice will be given each decision as it is issued, with the purpose of notifying the manufacturers and dealers and allowing them at once to place themselves in line with the decisions of the department. In this way it is hoped that all injustice will be avoided in the execution of the law, and every one be given an opportunity

PROPOSAL.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., January 4, 1907.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of February, 1907, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., on January 14, 1907, and then opened. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores Opened January 14, 1907," addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. L. BRAINARD, D. C. G., U. S. A. J 5, 12

Swift's Choice Dressed Beef

Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork, and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
West Washington Market, West and Bloomfield Streets
Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street
Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Streets
Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
East Side Slaughter House } 45th Street and First Avenue
East Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

to put himself right and to have due notice of decisions which may be made.

The department will use every endeavor to reach prompt decisions, but must take time to collect the facts and subject them to a proper study. Otherwise the decisions would not have the value which should attach to them in important matters affecting the execution of the law.

ABATTOIR PERMIT REFUSED.

A committee of the Richmond, Va., city council has refused to approve an ordinance granting a permit for an abattoir in that city to be erected by W. S. Forbes and his associates. This action was taken last week

after an agitation which has kept up for months and which has stirred Richmond as nothing has for some time. Objection was made to the abattoir because it was claimed it would be a nuisance, though the plans showed it was to be one of the most modern in the country and conducted entirely without offense. The failure to get the permit is attributed to faddists who never saw a modern packinghouse and have no idea what it is like.

THE EXTRACT OF BEEF TITLE.

It has been stated, in connection with actions brought in the federal courts by Liebig's

Extract of Meat Company, Ltd., against certain packing concerns, that the Liebig Company was seeking to obtain sole right to use the title "extract of beef." Representatives of the company state that this is not the fact. They say they have no desire to monopolize the title, but are merely trying to protect their international trademark, "Liebig's Extract of Beef." They believe they are entitled to the same protection for this trademark as is given United States trademarks in England.

Bargains in machinery and equipment may be picked up by watching page 48.

Swift & Company

Jersey City

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers
For Export and Local Trade

Jersey City Office, 138-154 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

**THE
NATIONAL PROVISIONER**
**New York and
Chicago**
Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association.

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DR. J. H. SENNER, President and Editor

GENERAL OFFICES

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Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."

Telephone, No. 5200 Broad.

GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, Business Manager.

PAUL I. ALDRICH, Managing Editor.

WESTERN OFFICES

Chicago, Ill., 17 Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards.
Telephone: Yards, 1059.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest
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pany, Indianapolis, Ind.; Charles Rohe, Rohe &
Brother, New York.

VOTES OR LIVES?

A more important report never came out
of Washington than that just submitted to
the Secretary of Agriculture by Dr. E. C.
Schroeder and W. E. Cotton, of the Bureau
of Animal Industry, on the subject of tuber-
culosis in domestic animals, particularly dairy
cows. Whether this report will be given the
attention it deserves remains to be seen;
but whether it is or not, it points a straight
finger at one of the worst sources of "the
great white plague," the terrible disease
which is a living death and which carries off
hundreds of thousands of humans every
year.

The report carries with it a grave respon-
sibility, perhaps as serious a one as ever
confronted a government official, for if one of
the principal causes of tuberculosis is known,
and prompt and radical measures are not
taken to wipe it out, the responsibility is
one for which there is no reckoning com-

mensurate. It is terrible even to contem-
plate that there can be any doubt that means
will not be taken immediately—before new
hundreds of thousands are infected—to check
the scourge in at least one quarter. And yet
we frankly confess that we doubt if there
will be any particular haste in adopting re-
medial measures.

The plain, blunt reason for our doubt is
that tuberculous as well as other dairy cows
are owned by farmers; farmers represent
millions of votes; Congress is built of votes
and government officials are the creatures of
votes—usually farmers' votes. Congress and
government officials will take measures to
eradicate tuberculosis breeding places, if they
can do so without incurring the enmity of
the farmers—apparently not otherwise, judg-
ing from past experience. The farmers will
antagonize any move which will take dol-
lars out of their pockets, even if those dol-
lars represent the lingering deaths of con-
sumptives.

The arraignment is a terrible one, and
yet we believe it to be absolutely true. The
test is the answer to this question: "Now
that the government knows, from its own of-
ficers, of the easy ingestion of tuberculosis
germs, will it take immediate steps to wipe
out the sources of their origin?"

Will it? We hope it will, but we have
our serious doubts.

State laws looking to the cleansing of
dairies and dairy herds are ineffective; they
might as well not be on the books; to add
to them would only be to further encumber
the statutes. The only effective way of
doing the work is through the federal gov-
ernment—by regulations as radical as the
meat inspection and pure food laws.

The work would fall, naturally, to the De-
partment of Agriculture. Is there an exist-
ing national law sufficiently comprehensive
to permit that arm of the government to
reach out and help to check the most baffling
and the most deadly disease afflicting man-
kind? It would be worth while to find au-
thority already enacted to do a work which
will save future hundreds of thousands from
the ravages of the germ of tuberculosis.
Will the officials on whom the responsibility
falls earnestly look for such authority, or
seek to evade a plain duty for fear of of-
fending their dear friends, the farmers?

If the responsibility of the situation has
been impressed upon Secretary Wilson, we
believe he should find the necessary author-
ity to wipe out the disease in our dairy
districts, even in face of possible opposition
of farmers who would sell tuberculosis by
the quart or the pound. We further believe
he should do it promptly and comprehen-
sively.

Consumers of government inspected meats

both at home and abroad need have no fear
of getting tubercular meat products, for the
meat inspection is so rigid that it would be
impossible for diseased carcasses to pass.
But there is no safeguard whatever to local
communities which eat meat coming from un-
inspected slaughter houses. Not a pound
of uninspected meat can cross a State line
or the borders of the country, but the locally
killed stuff from uninspected establishments
goes into human stomachs, tuberculosis germs
and all. The only means of stopping this
deadly traffic is by eradicating the disease,
and no less an authority than the national
government can do it.

The meat packers of the country asserted
that they were willing to adopt any measure
which would give additional assurance to
the public that their products were healthy
and wholesome, and they have proven it by
their cheerful and loyal obedience to the
new meat inspection law. They believe fur-
ther, however, that farmers who "sell con-
sumption" should be handled without gloves.

That the wiping out of disease would save
the packers the cost of condemned animals
has nothing to do with the case. Human
lives cannot be reckoned in dollars and cents
—or votes.

AN OBJECT LESSON

The badly blocked condition of railroad
freight traffic this winter has had less effect on
the meat trade than on other industries,
thanks to the much-abused private car sys-
tem. What the fresh meat situation would
have been had the trade depended on the rail-
road companies to furnish cars for moving
supplies is hard to tell. Judging from the
experiences of handlers of other commodities,
there would have been a widespread meat fam-
ine, and much consequent suffering.

Even with the marvellously managed pri-
vate car systems of various packing concerns
the trade has been much annoyed by failure
of railroads to move freight. Losses have
been heavy, but they have been borne by the
packers and wholesalers who were unable to
get meat to market in time. Meat prices
have not risen as a result. The owner of the
"iniquitous private car" has stood the loss.
The retailer and the consumer have not had
to suffer.

Whether it was because the traffic was too
great to handle with present equipment, or be-
cause the railroad organizations were incom-
petent to cope with the difficulty, the fact re-
mains that immense damage has been done
to general trade by the freight blockade. And
yet the opponents of the private car system
will go on preaching about its evils and de-
manding its abolition by law. The private
car has proved a God-send to the masses in
one instance, at least.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

BEEF PACKING METHODS.

Barrel beef is packed at 217 lbs., marked 220 lbs. (gross), and contains 18 pieces (3 cattle, 6 sets); make a mixture of 12 lbs. salt, 16 ozs. saltpeter and 2 lbs. sugar, and rub with this mixture when packing. Fill the barrel with 50 deg. pickle. Cure in 40 days.

To cure dried beef pack in sets (insides, outsides and knuckles), 216 lbs. to the barrel. Use 8 lbs. salt, 10 ozs. saltpeter, 5 lbs. sugar and 4 ozs. boric acid in crystal. Rub with mixture and fill with 70 deg. pickle. Cure in 50 days. Should not be kept in pickle after fully cured.

Beef hams are packed 220 lbs. to the barrel. Use 12 ozs. saltpeter and 3 pints syrup. Make a 70 deg. pickle, and it will be ready in 40 days.

Mess beef is packed 200 lbs. to the barrel. Use 4 lbs. salt, 6 ozs. saltpeter and 2 lbs. sugar. Fill the barrel with full strength pickle and roll well, as all package stuff should be, and several times during first 15 days of curing, anyhow.

DOG FISH OIL AND FERTILIZER.

In a report on dogfish made to the Canadian Department of Marine, the suggestion appears that the government might pay a bounty for the destruction of these pests on the basis of weight, or on the total yield of oil. The bounty could be paid in various ways. Some advise limiting it to parties operating reduction works, oil and glue factories, etc., a bonus being granted to companies willing to embark in the utilization of dogfish for oil and glue, fertilizer, food and other purposes.

The most valuable production is the oil yielded by the liver, though the tenacious extract from the gristly skull and skeleton and from the skin makes a most valuable glue, while the entrails and offal are converted into a useful fertilizer. It usually takes the livers of nine or ten dogfish to produce one gallon of oil, which is worth from 30 to 40 cents per gallon. The payment of a bounty was considered too expensive even at the rate of \$2 per thousand, but the establishment of reduction plants is far more practicable, and is the first plan tried by the government. The plant at Canso, N. S., is now in operation and doing good work, being taxed beyond its capacity. The establishment of other plants is contemplated.

CHROMED HIDE POWDER QUESTION.

For the manufacture of a good chromed hide powder the inferior parts of a hide, such as shoulders and flanks, are quite suitable, and the fibrous part is more so than the compact grain surface. The very serious mechanical difficulties of grinding raw hide

are almost entirely overcome by chroming the material before grinding. It is important, however, that the material should be uniformly chromed throughout its substance, as an insufficiently chromed streak in the center yields an irregular and too soluble powder.

Chromed powder absorbs slightly more of the bodies present in tanning materials than unchromed, but excessive chroming causes unsatisfactory action by preventing sufficient absorption of water. Chrome oxide itself has practically no absorptive power for tannin. A good neutral powder is made by chroming hide bellies previously delimed by a sour bran drench, with 10 per cent. of chromé alum and 3½ per cent. of washing soda on the wet weight of hide. The materials are dissolved separately in the cold, and the mixed solution is added gradually to the hide, revolving with water in a drum. The tannage must be slow, lasting about 18 hours. The leather is neutralized with 3 per cent. of borax, partially dried, and shaved thin in the shaving machine, the grains being finished as leather, and the shavings thoroughly washed, dried and ground.

Good analyses can be made with the shavings of commercial box-calf simply washed and used moist. The use of the chromed powder in detanning by the filter bell, by maceration, and by shaking with the tannin solution was studied, and by experiments with known mixtures of tannin with dextrin and gallic acid, it was shown that a smaller proportion of non-tanning matters was absorbed by the two latter methods, which were therefore to be preferred.

The method recommended for the determination of non-tannins is as follows, all manipulations, except detannisation, being carried out according to the rules of the International Association: The dry chromed powder is soaked for at least six hours, and is then squeezed in cheese-cloth until the excess of water is removed. Thirty grams of this wet powder, still containing about 70 per cent. of moisture as determined by drying a weighed portion, are added to 150 c.c. of the tannin solution, and left for one hour, stirring about three times during this period. The mixture is now poured on to a filter paper and allowed to run through, returning the filtrate twice to the funnel. Fifty c.c. of the filtrate are evaporated, the residue dried and weighed, a correction being made for the water introduced by the wet powder.

In the filter bell the absorption of the tannin takes place in a comparatively limited quantity of powder, and it is believed that acids are given up by the portion of powder in which absorption takes place, which are again absorbed in the upper part

of the filter bell, where the powder is not acted on by tannin. The tendency of chrome powder to give higher figures for non-tannins in the maceration and shaking methods, as compared to the filter process, is due to lessened absorption of the non-tannin substances, and not to soluble hide substance; the powder even after boiling for half an hour, gives practically the same results as powder soaked in cold water overnight.

It was found that, while gallotannic acid was readily and completely absorbed by neutral, chromed hide powder, this was not the case with neutral liquors of mangrove and some other tanning materials unless acid was added. An exhaustive study of the effect of addition of various acids to the chrome powder was made, and it was found that formic or acetic acid were more suitable than either sulphuric or lactic acid, but were too volatile, and that it was more satisfactory to acidify the tanning solution than to use acidulated chrome powder. The work was further extended to the analysis of spent and fermented tan-liquors, which naturally contain organic acids, which are more or less absorbed by the hide powder.

The amount of non-volatile acid absorbed by the hide powder therefore estimated as tannin, can be determined by titration of the residues of tannin and non-tannin, respectively, if the nature of the acid can be assumed. Titration by Procter's method with lime water of residues, of a liquor to which known quantities of lactic acid had been added, gave very satisfactory results.

TRANSFORMING SODIUM NITRATE.

When sodium nitrate is applied to such crops as sugar beets, very little of the nitrogen is washed out of the soil in normal seasons, but remains available in the humus of the surface soil. This is ascribed partly to assimilation by the beets and partly to the fixation of the nitrogen in organic forms as a result of biological processes, this organic nitrogen becoming available as it is required by the plants.

PREPARING A POROUS LIME-SOAP.

Claim is made in French Patent No. 366,400 for the creation of a partial vacuum in the saponification of fat by means of lime in an autoclave. This enables the steam to be maintained at a temperature below 100 deg. C., with the result that the calcium soap produced is only slightly hydrated, very porous and more suitable for further treatment than that obtained in the usual way.

WANT A GOOD POSITION.

Experts in every branch of the packing-house industry can find lucrative employment by keeping an eye on the "Wanted" department, page 48.

PACKING HOUSE SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS

WOODENWARE AND COOPERAGE
WAX AND PARCHMENT PAPER

TWINKS AND CORDAGE ANHYDROUS AMMONIA
BOX SHOOKS AND LUMBER

BUNGS AND SHEWERS
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Send us your inquiries
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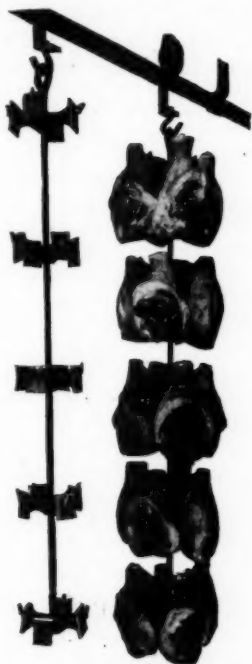
(Members American Meat Packers' Association)

Chicago, Ill.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

THE MEAT TREE QUESTION.

The revolution in the work of the smoke-house and shipping-room, due to the introduction of the Fitzgerald system of meat trees, and the great interest that most of the enterprising packers have shown in this new era of things, is an interesting part of the history of the trade. A poor smoke-house tree does not show up in its true colors for



CHILL ROOM TREE, EMPTY AND FULL.

a year or two, and by that time the buyer may either be in a humor to blame himself for the mistake, or have really overlooked the fact that a properly-made tree will last a lifetime. The Fitzgerald Meat Tree Company being composed of practical packers, can not only be relied upon as to quality, but is in a position to furnish to its patrons valuable information as to the best manner of handling, hanging, cleaning, etc.

The Fitzgerald Meat Tree Company is known throughout the United States as the inventor of meat trees for the smoke-house, for the chill-room and for shipping. They have been personally interested to see to it that these trees be made only in the strongest possible way, and of the best workmanship and material. The trees of this company are now made of wrought iron by the engineers of the Clyde Machine Works Company of Chicago, who have worked night and day to the end of testing their strength in every known way, and have constructed a tree accordingly. The company's former manufacturers, William R. Perrin & Company, impressed the country with the high standard insisted upon during the time they were making the trees, and this has been continued by the Clyde Machine Works.

The majority of packers are now familiar with the saving afforded by the "Fitzgerald system." A saving of five-sixths of the labor, as well as considerable in shrinkage, in space, in cleanliness, in freedom from accidents and fire, and improvement in appearance of the

meat, means a great deal. The "chill-room" and the "shipping trees" have really not been put before the packers of the country up to this time, except among the most progressive of the large packers. It is therefore especially interesting to be able to show illustrations of these trees herewith. The recently inaugurated government inspection of packing houses makes the chill-room trees an important factor, and they, like all the other trees of this system, of course, pay for themselves in a short time, in the space and labor saved, as well as saving greatly in wear on chill-room floors, cleanliness, etc. The Fitzgerald Company has five patents granted upon meat trees such as are recognized by the trade. One or two styles of these trees are further desirable for display purposes for all kinds of cut meats, and can be galvanized or painted for such purposes if desired.

The Fitzgerald chill room tree is a necessity, in order to insure a good run of hams, picnics, shoulders, etc., as 60 to 70 per cent. of the joint meats rejected can be traced back to where they were not properly chilled be-



THE SHIPPING TREE.

fore putting them in pickle. The chilling trees will do the work better and at half the cost of the old way of spreading or hanging. Now that the government inspection insists on meats being strictly No. 1, and all rejections must go in the tank, which is practically a total loss, the use of the Fitzgerald system for chilling creates a great saving.

The Fitzgerald Company solicits correspondence and will be glad at any time to furnish specifications and prices on smoke-

house equipment, also as to the chill-room and the car or shipping trees, if inquiries are addressed to them at their offices, Nos. 1317-1322 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Ill.

AN UP-TO-DATE PACKING PLANT.

The plant of the Jacksonville Packing Company, Jacksonville, Ill., has just been enlarged by the addition of a modern lard refining department with a capacity of 5,000 pounds. The company can now turn out 20 cars of lard a week, and this department is put on an equal footing with other departments of the plant, which is now one of the best equipped and most modern in the country. Alex W. Winter, the equipment expert of the Brecht B. S. Company, of St. Louis and New York, has been in Jacksonville superintending the installation of the lard plant, and has spoken very highly of the entire plant. Messrs. Powers and McCue, the heads of the concern, are typical of the hustling younger element which is rapidly coming to the front in the packing business, and have made remarkable strides forward in the two years since they took hold at Jacksonville.

HEAVY ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

Since the completion of its new plant at Hawthorne, Ill., the Western Electric Company has been in a position to enlarge the scope of its activities, particularly in the line of heavy power apparatus, switchboards, etc. The company has issued a booklet entitled "Hawthorne Works," which gives some idea of the extent and capacity of the new plant and of the company's business. It is profusely illustrated and contains a list of the machinery and equipment manufactured by the company, with illustrations. Special illustrated catalogues of the company's output will also be sent upon application to the Western Electric Company, Chicago, or to any of its sales houses throughout the country.

HARRY HELLER & CO. MOVE.

Harry Heller & Company, manufacturers, importers and exporters of packers' spices, chemicals, etc., have occupied their new offices in Chicago with the opening of the new year. The new headquarters are at No. 367 Fifth avenue.

WILLITS TAKES A PARTNER.

Chas. D. Willits, broker in packinghouse products, tallow, cottonseed oil, etc., at San Francisco, has taken into partnership Mr. I. L. Patterson, of Portland, Ore., and the firm will hereafter be known as Willits & Patterson.

Business openings and chances to make profitable investments are offered through the "Wanted and For Sale" department, page 48.

Dixon's Graphite Pipe-Joint Compound.

Keeps joints tight, never sets, prevents rust.
Dixon's Booklet No. 88-D free to those want-
ing to know more about a good compound.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Fordyce, Tenn.—The Sparkman Lumber and Ice Company has been incorporated with \$65,000 capital stock by L. Sparkman, Ed. Harper, Jeff Hicks, V. L. Webb and others.

Brownsville, Tex.—The Crystal Ice and Bottling Company has been incorporated with \$20,000 by T. C. Yantis and associates.

Chicago, Ill.—The Pacific Fruit Express Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$12,000,000 to operate a refrigerator car service on lines of the Harriman system. C. H. Secrist, connected with the traffic department of the Harriman roads for more than fifteen years, will be general manager.

New York.—The Central Consumers' Ice Company has been incorporated with \$500,000 capital stock. Directors, J. Pahl, New York; C. Totten and J. Forrest, Brooklyn.

Clear Lake, Wis.—The Farmers' Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$4,000 capital stock by T. J. Davis, A. D. Black, N. G. Rosen and W. N. Batran.

Rochester, N. Y.—The Puritan Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by E. C. Redfern, W. J. Maloney and A. V. Pappert.

Munnsville, N. Y.—The Munnsville Dairy Company has been incorporated with \$2,000 capital stock by G. E. Woods and F. R. Dungey.

Walton, N. Y.—The Mundale Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by H. W. Retz, E. Perry and G. Polley.

Camden, N. J.—The Acme Coal and Ice Company, capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by Frank A. Bond, William W. Thompson, Thomas Smith, John A. Norton, Samuel U. Fernandes, N. T. Young, Matthew W. Davis, Walter H. Johnson, James Martin, George B. Woodson, Allen Washington, Lorenzo Goins, George W. Coes, Levin J. Saunders, William B. Nelson, William Pugh, James S. Smith, Roland E. Isaacs, William J. Carter, Thomas J. Herbon.

Portland, Ore.—The Willamette Cream Company has been incorporated with \$4,000 capital stock by H. W. Behnke, I. M. Walker and J. L. Patton.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Crystal Ice and Storage Company has been incorporated with \$75,000 capital stock by J. S. Kellner, J. Wurts and E. G. Kellner.

Plainfield, N. J.—The Plainfield Milk and Cream Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, by W. B. Marchout, H. H. Marchout and G. M. V. May.

Bloomington, Ill.—The Sanitary Dairy Company has been incorporated with a capital

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tal stock of \$10,000 by W. T. Brokaw and A. D. Brokaw.

Wilmington, Del.—The Consumers' Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000.

Freeport, Ill.—The People's Pure Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with \$40,000 capital stock by M. J. McGowan, J. F. Gregory and J. A. Billig.

Cleveland, Okla.—The Cleveland Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by M. H. Fox, F. L. Boggs and D. G. Williams.

ICE NOTES.

Bunkie, La.—Contract will soon be let by the Bunkie Ice Company, Ltd., for an additional fifty-ton ice machine, increasing the capacity of its plant to seventy-five tons daily.

Aberdeen, Wash.—The Sea Beach Clam Cannery Company will increase its cold storage plant from fifteen to thirty-five tons. The output of its ice plant will also be increased.

Garden City, Kan.—C. H. Mead, A. Sabine and King Brothers are interested in the establishment of a twenty-ton ice plant here.

Louisiana, Mo.—The Brown Fuel and Ice Company's new ice plant has commenced. There will be three buildings, three stories high, and the dimensions 24 x 36 feet. The engine room will be 24 x 55 feet and the tank room 20 x 80.

Freeport, Ill.—Work on the Franz Brewing Company's new ice plant has commenced. There will be three buildings, three stories high, and the dimensions 24 x 36 feet. The engine room will be 24 x 55 feet and the tank room 20 x 80.

Collinsville, Ill.—Work on the new ice plant for the J. Long Coal and Refrigerating Company is to commence at once. The plant is to have an ice-making capacity of twenty-five tons daily and will cost \$45,000.

Springdale, Ark.—The establishment here of a large ice plant is contemplated by a number of local capitalists.

Galveston, Texas.—The Galveston Brewing Company will commence improvements to its plant, among which will be a new ice and cold storage plant.

Denton, Texas.—The Denton Milling Company will erect an ice plant of twenty tons capacity, to be run in connection with its flouring mill.

Dover, Del.—The Los Angeles Ice and Cold Storage Company, of Carbondale, Pa., has amended its charter increasing capital stock from \$50,000 to \$1,500,000.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Merchants' Ice Manufacturing Company's plant has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$10,000.

Rockford, Ill.—The Union Dairy Company has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

Montgomery, Ala.—The Montgomery Ice and Cold Storage Company is to build an addition to its plant, located on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, increasing its capacity to 100 tons.

(Additional refrigeration notes on page 17.)



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**SEE PAGE 48
FOR BARGAINS**

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WRITE
US.

INSULATION.

By Junius H. Stone.*

In treating of this subject within the limits of a short paper a mere outline is all that can be given, but putting the essential features in their proper prominent places the details which are necessarily omitted for want of time and space will suggest themselves. The attention is so frequently centered on detail to the neglect of underlying principles that the reverse of the process for once may be salutary.

Without doubt there is room for improvement in the methods of insulating cold storage plants, and as the value of first-class insulation is universally admitted, the subject is one of present practical interest. It is remarkable that products of all three great kingdoms—animal, mineral and vegetable—are put forward as fulfilling all requirements of good insulators, and it is fortunate that although they differ widely in value, nevertheless there is a sufficiency of distributed merit to prevent monopoly.

Before entering upon the consideration of these various materials, it is necessary to have clearly in mind the general factors upon which a decision as to the value of any one of them should be based.

These factors may be stated as:

First, cost, direct and indirect.

Second, durability or freedom from deterioration in service.

Third, efficiency or value as heat retardants.

Cost, Direct and Indirect.

Direct cost does not require comment. The indirect cost does, because it is out of sight, and that usually means out of mind. Expenditures classed under this head are continuous, amounting to a large yearly sum. Hence its importance and a special reason for spending valuable time upon it is that it affords the only sure way of arriving at the value of one method of insulating as compared with another.

It is proper to include under the head of indirect cost the following items:

Cost of refrigeration supplied to remove the head which passes through the insulation.

Pro rata depreciation of machinery; that is, the proportion of it which the refrigeration supplied to make good the losses through the insulation, bears to the total refrigeration produced by the plant.

Insurance so far as it is affected by the insulation.

Interest upon the cost of the insulation.

Depreciation of the insulation itself.

It is unnecessary to defend the propriety of each and all of these items, as they speak for themselves. Their careful tabulation as they bear on two or more competing forms of insulation will often show surprising results as to real cost. Things are not always what they seem.

Durability a Factor.

Having considered the question of cost, the next factor of prime importance is durability, and in cold storage construction this means, first and last, ability to resist moisture. In every cold storage plant we are producing abnormal conditions, are in a state of siege.

*Paper read before the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers.



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so to speak, with Nature as our adversary, struggling to break in and restore uniformity of atmospheric conditions in that particular locality where we have outraged her sense of the proprieties by making a little winter of our own in her good old summer time. She neither rests nor sleeps and the visible sign of the success of her continuous assaults is moisture. It must not be forgotten that difference in temperature means difference in pressure, and consequently the warmer external air with its moisture is always pressing in wherever the smallest crack or opening permits. In the very nature of things no piece of human construction can be perfect; hence moisture will penetrate to a greater or less extent every form of insulation that can be erected. The more complex its structure the more apt it is to take up moisture in quantities sufficient to cause its deterioration, and if the insulating material itself has large capillary attraction the spreading of the moisture throughout the structure is hastened, with a continually increasing loss of efficiency and decay. It is therefore clear that for durability the simplest construction with fewest joints should be chosen and materials that do not absorb water readily and are free from capillary attractions.

Efficiency the Test.

The third and last prime factor that requires attention is efficiency. Here we note a marked change in general opinion as compared with the views held ten years ago. Then what may be called open constructions were the rule, large air spaces in series, usually of wood construction, though sometimes of hollow tile, the insulation proper being from 10 inches to 16 inches thick. These are now the exception instead of the rule, solid construction, 4 inches to 7 inches in thick-

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Milwaukee, 136 West Water St., Central Warehouse.
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ness, being favored, with a resultant marked saving of space.

This change in general opinion is due to the better knowledge we now have of heat transmission and the resulting conviction that large air spaces are apt to be worthless and also to the attitude of the underwriters. The high percentage of fires and their severity in cold storage buildings as compared with other warehouses is a matter of remark even to the layman, but the fact is that the old type of hollow wood insulation is responsible both for their frequency and destructiveness. With up-to-date solid insulation the cold storage plant is less liable to burn than any other type of storage building.

Generally speaking, the efficiency of any material as a non-conductor of heat is in direct proportion to the amount of entrapped air it contains compared to its bulk. Hence the lighter its weight the better insulator it will be. The still air is the essential thing, and any material that has a tendency to take up moisture, thereby displacing its entrapped air, must lose a large part of its efficiency in service should faulty construction permit the moisture to enter.

Ability to resist moisture is therefore as important from the standpoint of efficiency as from that of durability. In fact, these two qualities are so interdependent that whatever affects one affects the other.

As to the intrinsic efficiency of the various insulating materials in general use, there is a sad lack of exact knowledge. "Tests" of all sorts there are in abundance, but unfortunately they generally emanate from interested sources, are made under diverse conditions and by methods as far apart as the poles and naturally the results are flatly contradictory.

There is one series of tests that may be fairly considered as helpful in the absence of data more applicable. These are the tests made by Prof. Norton at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, in 1898. They cover all the materials in general use as cold storage insulators and are unquestionably impartial, being made by the order and for the information of the New England Mutual Fire Underwriters. These tests were run under uniform conditions, and the quantitative heat measurements made electrically, which insured accuracy, and the results were carefully checked by duplicate tests. These facts make them valuable as indicating the relative standing of the various materials as heat retardants, but they did not reproduce cold storage conditions, being made at a high temperature and with a wide range of temperature difference. Hence they do not afford data as to quantitative heat transmission through cold storage constructions. They give a line on relative values, however, and for this reason, in the absence of anything better, Mr. John Levey has tabulated their results in his valuable pocketbook entitled "Refrigeration Memoranda."

It is encouraging to note that the technical schools of the country are showing an increasing interest in artificial refrigeration and are installing experimental plants from which in time we may reasonably expect an authoritative placing of insulating materials in their exact order of efficiency.

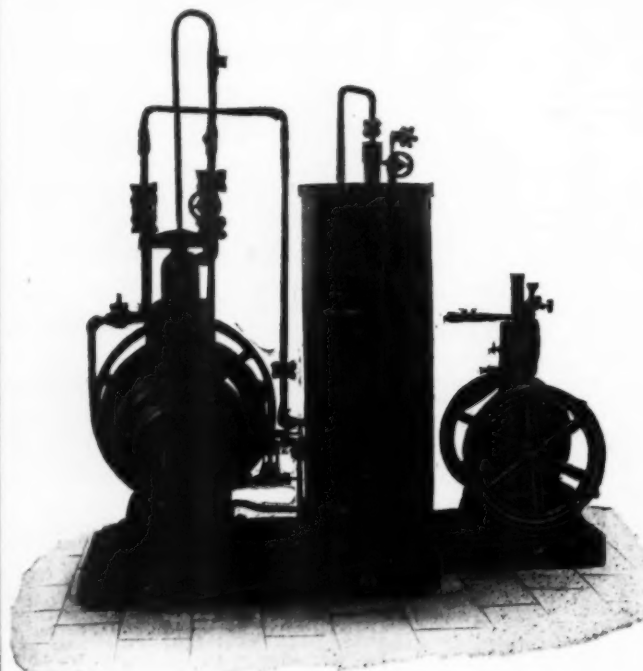
Remembering that any insulator to be efficient must be kept dry and that the ease or difficulty of doing this should have a prominent place in any calculation, we may say in the absence of exact knowledge that the insulating materials in general use to-day, namely, hair and other felts, the various mineral wools and cork, are all efficient. As the Kentucky colonel said of the various brands of whiskey, "Some are better than others, but they're all good." The same kind words cannot be said of the old-time wooden construction, "boards and air spaces," so called. The only point that could ever be made in their favor was their cheapness, and that argument is losing its force with the increasing cost of lumber.

(Concluded next week.)

COLD STORAGE IN BUFFALO.

An ordinance has been favorably reported in the city council of Buffalo, N. Y., which makes it illegal to hold meats in cold storage for more than five months, poultry and eggs for more than 12 months, fish for more than six months, vegetables for more than three months, or fruits for more than nine months.

Are you in need of a good man? An inch on page 48 will get him.



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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Market Exhibiting Rather More Manipulation Than Before—Sharp Declines in Prices on Pressure of Leaders Followed by Firmness—Rather Less Satisfactory Statistical Outlook However, With an Increased Packing—Deliveries on Contracts Large Enough to Prevent a Permanent Material Breakup in Prices—Occasional Free Selling by Some Prominent Interests Followed by Some Free Buying by Packers—More Feverish and Less Satisfactory Undertone.

The hog products markets had been subjected to the pressure of one or two leading interests and at times early in the week showed substantial declines. There was a good deal of feverishness subsequently with reactions to better prices. Yet there is a situation which is easily controlled either way, and as now, at the pleasure of the packers and as less before in the hands of outsiders for control.

The sensitiveness of the market and easy control of it was shown by the sharp reaction to higher prices in Thursday's trading, and through the buying of one or two of the leading operators.

The estimated Chicago stocks showed 24,000 bbls. new pork (18,737 bbls. Jan. 1); 9,250 bbls. old pork (10,046 bbls. Jan. 1); 22,500 tcs. contract lard (18,906 tcs. Jan. 1); 8,750,000 lbs. short ribs (5,568,266 lbs. Jan. 1.).

But the market does not look as well for bullish conditions as it had before in the season, and for the reason that the hog supplies have been moderately increasing, while there is evidently some loss of consumption of the products in Europe at the prices, however liberal the rate of consumption is in this country.

It would not seem probable that there would be more than a moderate yielding of prices for the products at any time in the near future, because the stocks of them are not likely to enlarge sufficiently this side of May for any bad shakeup of prices, whatever may happen at the later period of the season as depending upon the extent of the hog supplies at that late time. Therefore that the market is likely to be rather in favor of selling interests, on the whole, although there may be some modification of the late current trading basis.

But that the market is a strained one, and that it could be easily temporarily overturned or advanced, in moderate degree, has been clear from its frequent ignoring of hog market prices, or as advancing against a moderate decline in the prices of hogs upon any one day, and declining upon a firm hog market as it was shown. In other words, the situation is now one more of manipulation than before in the season, or not as substantially firm as it had been from statistical positions.

It is true that there is only a slight increase of the stocks of the products at the packing points, but that they increase at all is a feature in contrast to the late exhibit of insufficient supplies of them.

A more important adding up of stocks at the packing points is prevented only by the liberal deliveries taking place on old contracts, and not from new demands, so far as concerns interest of the foreign markets in the way of demands.

Indeed, the new foreign demands are of a remarkably careful order both for lard and meats, yet that there is a good deal of a supply of both going forward to the foreign

markets, either on the contract deliveries or in the way of consignments.

It can hardly be said that the home demands for meats are abated in any degree, although they are a little less than they had been for some time for lard.

On the whole, however, the general home consumption is quite liberal. But it would, of course, require more than the feature of good home demands to keep up tone; therefore the prospective European demands are cyphered upon, under the prospects of a moderately increased packing.

The hog supplies at the packing points have gained about in the degree it was expected they would, as not particularly large, but substantially more than had been had. There are packers still claiming that the hogs are back in the country in full volume, and that the next few weeks will show their ideas as correct by receipts at the packing points. On the other hand, while essentially all trade sources look for some enlargement of the hog supplies, expectations are not of a volume of them for more than temporarily figuring on the products markets for materially low cost hogs.

It would be well understood that the late bullish swing of the markets, not only for hog products, but for beef fat supplies, tallow, oleo stearine, in some degree, and emphatically so cottonseed oil, had been permitted by exhausted old supplies and dependence upon new crops productions, and that abatement of bullishness would not be marked until it became possible to make a surplus supply of the products. Thus far everything has been pretty well sold up as produced, except that hog products are beginning to accumulate in supply but only

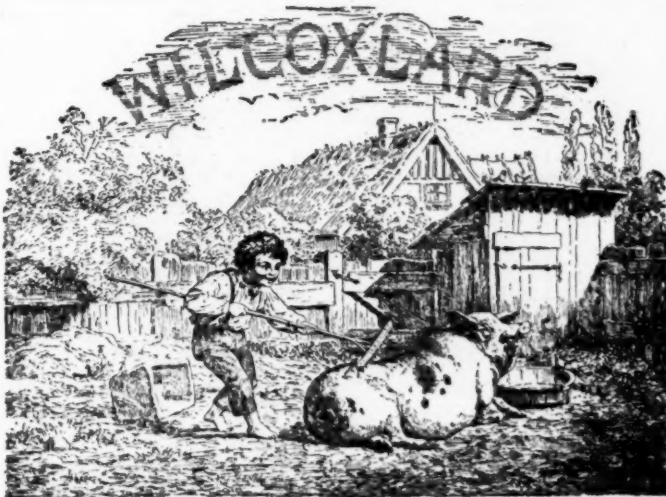
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moderately. The cottonseed oil is at an arbitrary high price against "shorts" because such supplies of it as have been possible to bring forward have been used up essentially on large demands of the home compound makers, and for other home uses, in connection with the making of deliveries upon old contracts with foreign markets at lower prices than those current. There is now standstill of export interest, and outside of choice oils as they will be scarce, there will be a liberal supply of the oil forward at a somewhat advanced period of the season, at which time the oil of grades under choice should accumulate in the supply. Just when the beef fat supplies will show a marked accumulation of offerings is more uncertain, as depending upon the developments concerning foreign markets needs. The fact that Europe took a large supply of tallow out of this country in the fall months will necessitate a long time to catch up, in offerings of supplies, particularly if Europe shows further buying interest.

The speculation in the hog products, for the week, has been of a modified order in new demands, but it has been fairly brisk in shifting deals, or in unloading, and as well, in protecting contracts.

There has been at times a good deal of selling of the May option all around. But the nearer deliveries have been offered with some reserve even in the occasional periods of weaker prices.

The compound lard trading continues brisk. An even larger business would be done in the compound lard if it was possible to make it fast enough, as insufficient cottonseed oil supplies are still the restraining feature. The compound makers who will have trouble in getting all of the choice cottonseed oil they need this season for compound lard may have to fall back upon a lower grade of it than they usually take.

In New York there is a moderate trading in pork with shippers and at strong prices. Sales of 350 bbls. mess at \$17.50@18.50; 200 bbls. short clear at \$18@19; 225 bbls. family at \$18.50@19. Western steam lard is more freely offered and is more difficult to sell, quoted at about \$9.50. City steam lard is slow and somewhat nominal at about \$9. In city meats the trading is sufficient to prevent material accumulations of supplies; loose pickled bellies, 14 lbs. average, quoted at 10½¢; 12 lbs average at 10¼¢@10½¢; 10 lbs. average at 10¼¢. Loose pickled hams at 12@12½¢. Loose pickled shoulders at 8¼¢.

BEEF.—The foreign markets are buying moderately, but there is sufficient general demand for supplies, particularly for barreled lots, to give a strong feeling as to prices, considering the amount of stock to be had and the full prices for hog products. City tierced extra India mess at \$19.50@20. Barreled mess at \$9@9.50; packet at \$11@11.50; family at \$14@14.50.

Exports from Atlantic ports: Last week, 3,185 bbls. pork, 8,898,653 lbs. meats, 14,904,709 lbs. lard; corresponding week last year: 6,291 bbls. pork, 17,911,125 lbs. meats, 18,635,235 lbs. lard.

From November 1, 27,497 bbls. pork (36,340 bbls. last year), 86,443,854 lbs. meats (127,465,161 lbs. last year), 105,594,328 lbs. lard (153,101,563 lbs. last year).

The United Kingdom has taken of the exports from November 1, 6,947 bbls. pork (9,117 bbls. last year), 71,056,301 lbs. meats (98,107,726 lbs. last year), 55,126,699 lbs. lard (59,780,594 lbs. last year), and the Continent, 3,761 bbls. pork (5,744 bbls. last year), 11,990,634 lbs. meats (24,757,085 lbs. last year), 31,719,617 lbs. lard (79,981,478 lbs. last year).

The decrease in the exports this season thus far, compared with last season, is 1,768,600 lbs. pork, 41,021,307 lbs. meats, 47,507,235 lbs. lard.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, January 9, 1907, were as follows:

BACON.—Amsterdam, Holland, 131,302

lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 228,281 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 28,000 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 44,625 lbs.; Bristol, England, 8,400 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 235,019 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 97,300 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 4,268 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 391,291 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 292,890 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 30,500 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 337 lbs.; Hango, Russia, 248,084 lbs.; Helsingfors, Finland, 14,556 lbs.; Hull, England, 390,433 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 5,013 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,603,401 lbs.; London, England, 8,700 lbs.; Manchester, England, 96,734 lbs.; Mantanzas, Cuba, 37,839 lbs.; Nassau, Bahama, 1,170 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 55,077 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 47,469 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 8,340 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 70,912 lbs.; Sinol, Liberia, 1,524 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 82,368 lbs.; Southampton, England, 29,000 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 212,545 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 138,586 lbs.

HAMS.—Abo, Russia, 14,570 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 284,320 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 9,057 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 1,900 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 12,069 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 26,993 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 1,051 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 184,116 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 1,025 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 18,100 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 9,631 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 9,045 lbs.; Hull, England, 71,000 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,135 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 410,246 lbs.; London, England, 38,068 lbs.; Manchester, England, 60,480 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 853 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 12,730 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 4,265 lbs.; San Domingo, San Domingo, 3,228 lbs.; Southampton, England, 1,280 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 3,388 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1,260 lbs.

LARD.—Aarhus, Denmark, 4,211 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 47,301 lbs.; Algoa Bay, Cape Colony, 42,730 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 29,717 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 263,320 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 12,727 lbs.; Bristol, England, 14,000 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 238,000 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 6,835 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 2,486 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 21,279 lbs.; Cologne, Germany, 57,266 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 8,339 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 189,941 lbs.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 6,000 lbs.; Calcutta, India, 16,500 lbs.; Dusseldorf, Germany, 116,798 lbs.; Christiansand, Norway, 14,157 lbs.; Emden, Germany, 32,000 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 442,405 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 3,750 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 246,550 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, (Concluded on page 42.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending January 5 and since November 1, with comparative tables:

	PORK, BARRELS.		
	Week Jan. 5, 1906.	Week Jan. 6, 1905.	From Nov. 1, 1906.
United Kingdom ..	1,662	1,166	6,967
Continent	405	1,120	3,761
So. and Cen. Am. ..	358	528	3,686
West Indies	1,343	2,670	10,920
Br. No. Am. Col.	17	813	1,987
Other countries	—	—	176
Totals	3,185	6,291	27,497

BACON, HAMS AND OTHER MEATS, POUNDS.		
United Kingdom ..	6,525,325	11,245,755
Continent	2,116,328	6,323,781
So. and Cen. Am.	39,050	42,589
West Indies	157,950	296,000
Br. No. Am. Col.	—	3,000
Other countries	—	306,519
Totals	8,898,653	17,911,125

LARD, POUNDS.		
United Kingdom ..	5,963,543	4,600,174
Continent	7,260,045	12,932,806
So. and Cen. Am.	275,640	328,580
West Indies	1,490,740	720,329
Br. No. Am. Col.	8,135	17,775
Other countries	2,600	26,580
Totals	14,940,709	18,635,235

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.		
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.
New York	1,963	4,207,600
Boston	313	2,326,325
Portland, Me.	—	951,050
Philadelphia	—	460,328
Newport News	—	431,723
New Orleans	—	93,800
St. John, N. B.	265	434,775
Mobile	31	61,400
Galveston	—	189,478
Totals	3,185	8,898,653

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.		
	From Nov. 1, 1906.	From Nov. 1, 1905.
Pork, pounds	5,490,410	7,268,000
Meats, pounds	86,443,854	127,465,161
Lard, pounds	105,594,328	153,101,563

OCEAN FREIGHTS.		
	Liverpool. Per Ton.	Glasgow. Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce	2/	3/
Canned meats	10/	15/
Oil cake	10/	10c.
Bacon	10/	15/
Lard, tierces	10/	15/
Cheese	20/	25/
Butter	25/	30/
Tallow	10/	15/
Pork, per barrel	1/6	2/6

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, January 5, 1907, were as follows, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon and Ham.	Butter.	Ten. Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork.	Lard. Tcs. & Pigs.
Bowie, Liverpool	723	125	100	168	1800		
Oceanic, Liverpool	1887	1500	140	346	215	3030	
Umbria, Liverpool	618	1224	26	51	423	250	
*St. Paul, Southampton	956	—	—	—	100	—	
*Mesaba, London	105	—	—	20	190	1543	
Bristol City, Bristol	60	—	—	—	—	335	
Rosalind, Newcastle	123	—	—	25	—	4105	
Calderon, Manchester	243	—	—	—	25	7960	
Martello, Hull	202	1985	230	55	2474	7114	
1 Pennsylvania, Hamburg	158	—	100	76	50	1246	4768
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	—	—	—	334	—	70	1600
Cassel, Bremen	100	—	25	134	—	—	2380
Amsteldyk, Rotterdam	12703	210	—	111	—	640	3021
Potsdam, Rotterdam	13794	150	—	26	—	710	5550
Kroonland, Antwerp	4781	784	190	130	290	5314	
United States, Baltic	920	45	883	50	1475	705	
Gorjistan, Marseilles	46	—	—	—	150	370	
Neustria, Marseilles	—	—	—	13	—	—	
Dora, Mediterranean	—	—	—	—	5	638	
Sicilian Prince, Mediterranean	—	—	—	—	60	275	
2 Italia, Mediterranean	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3 Ulrika, Mediterranean	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	31288	2707	9285	881	1564	840	50758
Last week	29557	1103	7081	693	117	998	53317
Same time in 1906	46711	3223	7088	9815	831	2709	594
Last year's tallow, 600 packages.							
1.—35 packages tallow. 2.—450 packages tallow. 3.—183 packages tallow.							

† Bacon only. * Cargo estimated by steamship company.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The situation has remained, for the week, a strong one, with an advance of $\frac{1}{8}$ c. in prices, as shown by a sale of New York city made in hogsheds as well as that desirable lots of country made have brought about that much improvement in prices. Indeed, there is some disposition to ask even more money, more particularly for that class of stock that is pretty well sold ahead. There are reports that city tallow has sold at a further $\frac{1}{8}$ c. advance.

The tallow situation is resting upon a supply and demand basis, and although demand is not at all vigorous, as yet, still it is improving on actual needs of supplies by the soapmakers, while the supplies are not accumulating in any material way of any grade.

It is clear that it is going to take a long time to get over the effect of the takings of the large supplies out of this country in the fall months by the European markets. Demands have to be supplied right along from current productions and as the manufactured goods business is of a liberal order over the country on the healthful business, general conditions, it is apparent that the productions of the raw material must be larger than ordinarily to admit of supplies of it, notwithstanding the disposition of the soapmakers to buy as conservatively as possible.

It is not, as yet, developing that tallow, cottonseed oil, coconut oil, or any other soap material product, except linsed in Europe, is at all plenty or more in the buyers' favor statistically or otherwise than they had been for a long while.

Indeed, cottonseed oil made a new record this week of high prices, and its whole situation is a puzzle. Most traders go at trading in it in a very cautious way because of its comparatively high prices and the subsidence of export demand for it, but it seems easy to control the market prices for the better grades of the oil. And such lower grades of the oil as will depend upon soapmakers' demands sympathize, just now, in some degree with the tone of the market for the better qualities, although there is every reason to believe that, at length, there will be a very large supply of these lower grades.

There does not seem to be much hope for better situations for buyers of soap materials in the near future, because of the prospective near supply position. But it would look probable that because of conditions that high prices always bring about at the beginning of a season in increasing productions, and that this would be the case particularly with cottonseed oil, as well as for some possible shortening of demands, that there was apt to be at some time in the season a reversed position of affairs of a decided order. Just how soon a changed position will come about is more problematical than ordinarily. In other words, it is the

most peculiar season statistically had in late years. By reason of delayed marketing of some soap materials, notably of cottonseed oil, it is easy to work prices against "shorts" in them, and some portion of the advance in prices of some of the products is due to the squeezing of "shorts," by which other soap products, tallow included, are influenced. Tallow is now more in line with cottonseed oil than before this season, yet it is still relatively higher than usual with cotton oil, even considering that the prices of cottonseed oil are considered as upon a high basis.

The English markets are higher, possibly in sympathy with the late advance in this country, but yet that they seem to have secure features themselves on the rate of demands and supplies there.

The London auction sale on Wednesday showed 6d. advance, with 750 casks sold out of 1,000 casks offered.

In New York the sales were 300 hhds. city at $6\frac{1}{8}$ c., of which 100 hhds. for export, 100 hhds. to the home trade, $6\frac{7}{16}$ c.; and rumored 100 hhds. do. at $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. Still later in the week it was learned that the reported sales of New York city hhds. at $6\frac{7}{16}$ c. were as made direct from a melter to a local soapmaker, that is, it is believed they were sold, but not absolutely confirmed over $6\frac{7}{16}$ c., yet that as a sale was made afterwards at $6\frac{3}{4}$ c. (for the 100 hhds. for export), therefore the weekly contract deliveries would be made at $6\frac{3}{4}$ c. But there are further offers to sell at $6\frac{1}{2}$ c., and the bidding on the open market is $6\frac{3}{4}$ c.

The New York city, in tierces, special grade, such as foreign markets figure upon about $7\frac{1}{4}$ c., quoted. Sale of 150 tes. for export at 7c.

There have been sales of city edible at $7\frac{1}{4}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c. for 300 tes., chiefly at $7\frac{3}{4}$ c. and $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. is now quoted.

The country made tallow is taken up close to its offerings, and at better prices for the week. Sales have been 275,000 pounds, in lots, at $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{3}{4}$ c., as to quality.

OLEO STEARINE.—There has not been much done for the week. The compound makers, for the most part, are working upon their accumulations or upon supplies from contract deliveries. There is a steady good business in compound lard and the use of the stearine is liberal, while the make is not a particularly large one, as the condition of cattle supplies is not up to expectations.

No great accumulation of the stearine is made at any of the producing markets.

The prospects are for continued liberal absorption of supplies of compound lard, as the pure lard market if lower is apt to show prices to keep alive active demands for the competing product. Sales of 400,000 pounds, February delivery, at $11\frac{3}{4}$ c. Up to 12c. continued asked. The contrast of prices this season as compared with last year at this time is more marked than ever before; last year this time the price was more than 4c. lower than the current price; also sale of 100,000 pounds in Chicago at $11\frac{3}{4}$ c.

David C. Link, the well known broker, says the lowest price in 1906 was $7\frac{1}{2}$ c., in March, and the highest price, 12c., in November and December, and the lowest price in 1905 was $6\frac{1}{4}$ c., in January, and the highest, $8\frac{3}{4}$ c., in September. The biggest trading last year was in January, March and October, and for the entire season there was 16,276,919 pounds, which was an increase in trading over 1905 of 1,379,097 pounds.

LARD STEARINE.—So little wanted, as refiners own make about sufficient for needs, that a trading price is nominal. About $10\frac{1}{4}$ c. quoted.

COTTON SEED STEARINE.—Steady use of the outputs by the foreign markets. About $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. quoted for double pressed.

GREASE.—There is a decidedly better feeling, with an advance of about $\frac{1}{8}$ c. in prices, based upon the tallow situation and improved export and soapmakers' demands. Yellow quoted at $5\frac{3}{4}$ @ $5\frac{7}{8}$ c.; house at $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ c. for fair to good, and $6\frac{1}{4}$ c. for extra; bone at $5\frac{3}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.; "A" white about 7c.; "B" white about $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.

GREASE STEARINE shows some improvement in price with the higher cost grease and moderate supplies. A little export demand. Yellow quoted at $6\frac{3}{4}$ c.; white at $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CORN OIL.—With the higher cost cotton oil there is increased demand for corn oil and at better prices. Quoted at $85.12\frac{1}{2}$ @5.25.

OLEO OIL.—Rotterdam has been a more liberal buyer, taking at mid-week 1,500 tes. at 60 florins. The general market is strong. Rotterdam quotes 60 florins, New York prime at $10\frac{1}{2}$ c., and low grade at 8c.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market retains a firm tone, with steady quick consumption of offerings. Cochon, on spot, quoted at

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9 $\frac{3}{4}$ @10c., and January and March shipments at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Ceylon, on spot, at 9@9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and January and March shipment at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

PALM OIL holds to firm prices on steady demands. Red quoted at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ @7c. Lagos at 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

LARD OIL.—Manufacturers are steady buyers moderately at firm prices. Prime quoted at 75@77c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Trading is limited to jobbing quantities of a moderate order at steady prices. Quotations: 20 cold test, 90c.; 30 test, 80@82c.; 40 test, 68@70c.; prime, 55c.; dark, 48c.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

Official reports of stocks of provisions at chief centers show stocks on hand at the close of the month and year were considerably larger than a month previous, except lard. Comparisons with a year ago show decreased stocks of cut meats, a condition easily understood. Summaries of stocks on hand, with comparisons, are as follows:

Pork, Bbls.			
	Dec. 31, 1906.	Nov. 30, 1906.	Dec. 30, 1905.
Chicago	58,517	35,787	55,318
Kansas City	2,167	1,393	1,812
Omaha	1,413	1,098	2,049
St. Joseph	694	628	857
Total	62,791	38,816	60,016

Lard, Tcs.			
	Dec. 31, 1906.	Nov. 30, 1906.	Dec. 30, 1905.
Chicago	41,850	50,425	13,586
Kansas City	8,390	6,250	2,994
Omaha	3,028	2,497	2,656
St. Joseph	9,374	5,211	3,376
Total	62,624	70,493	25,262

Cut Meats, Lbs.			
	Dec. 31, 1906.	Nov. 30, 1906.	Dec. 30, 1905.
Chicago	77,839,461	57,349,322	99,604,165
Kansas City	32,404,300	26,898,600	44,101,900
Omaha	20,341,573	15,698,837	24,980,162
St. Joseph	18,705,806	15,016,610	25,700,281
Total	149,291,140	114,950,369	194,386,508

Detailed reports from the chief centers are as follows:

Chicago.		
	Dec. 31, 1906.	Dec. 31, 1905.
M. pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '06, bbls.	18,737	8,232
M. pork, made Oct. 1, '05 to Oct. 1, '06....	10,046	22,020
Other kinds barreled pork, bbls.....	29,734	25,066
*P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, 1906.....	18,906	6,987
P. S. lard, made Oct. 1, '05, to Oct. 1, '06....	1,250
Other kinds of lard....	21,700	6,599
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, 1906, lbs.	5,568,222	3,295,782
Short rib middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1906, lbs.....	73,096	5,221,550
Short clear middles, lbs.	778,870	905,757
Extra short clear middles made since Oct. 1, 1906, lbs.....	2,222,749	1,977,874
Extra short clear middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1906, lbs.....	1,256,295	421,126
Extra short rib middles.	2,184,756	3,440,217
Long clear middles, lbs.	9,481	33,547
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	412,572	405,567
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.....	1,361,252	1,421,714
Sweet Pickled hams, lbs.	23,184,862	28,274,850
Dry salted bellies, lbs....	13,441,700	18,232,054
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.	4,531,145	6,746,011

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CABLE ADDRESS
"COTTONOIL" Louisville.

Sweet pickled Calif. } or picnic hams, lbs. }	5,344,063	7,575,168	Short rib middles made prev. to Oct. 1, '06, lbs.	88,990	602,199
Sweet pickled Boston } shoulders, lbs. }			Short clear middles, lbs.	815,990	213,904
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.....	10,923,183	12,728,557	Extra short clear middles made since Oct. 1, '06, lbs.	1,113,557	767,046
Other cut meats, lbs....	6,547,215	9,464,591	Extra short clear middles made previous to Oct. 1, '06, lbs.....	824,777
Total cut meats, lbs.	77,839,461	99,604,165	Extra short rib middles, lbs.	620,078	938,997
*In storage tanks and tierces,			Long clear middles, lbs.	21,825
			Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	568,208	416,154
			Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	6,002,960	7,600,535
			Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.	53,800	102,100
			Dry salted bellies, lbs.	2,985,857	4,466,493
			Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.	1,293,853	2,218,985
			Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs.	985,300	1,439,494
			Sweet pickled skinned hams,	1,968,360	1,722,606
			Other cut meats, lbs....	1,962,420	3,532,406
			Total weight cuts of meats	18,705,806	25,700,281
			(Concluded on page 40.)		

STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to The N. K. Fairbanks Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on January 1, to which are added estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	Dec. 1, 1906.	Nov. 1, 1906.	Dec. 1, 1905.	Dec. 1, 1904.	Dec. 1, 1903.	Dec. 1, 1902.
Liverpool and Manchester.....	5,000	7,500	7,500	17,000	10,500	950
Other British ports.....	7,000	8,000	5,000	13,000	1,500	250
Hamburg	25,000	30,000	20,000	25,000	12,000	500
Freemen	1,500	2,500	1,000	1,500	500	1,500
Berlin	4,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	2,000	500
Baltic ports.....	16,500	15,000	6,000	16,500	8,000	5,000
Amsterdam } Rotterdam } Manheim }	3,000	3,000	2,500	2,500	500	500
Antwerp	1,500	1,500	1,000	2,500	1,000	1,000
French ports.....	2,000	1,000	1,500	1,200	900	500
Italian and Spanish ports.....	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
Total in Europe.....	60,000	72,000	48,500	84,700	37,400	11,200
Afloat for Europe.....	50,000	65,000	90,000	55,000	50,000	45,000
Total in Europe and Afloat.....	110,000	137,000	138,500	139,700	87,400	56,200
Chicago prime steam.	27,602	27,196	18,136	19,409	19,920	9,547
Chicago other kinds.	28,883	7,642	17,756	10,223	8,082	9,698
East St. Louis.....	1,570	1,000	875	840
Kansas City.....	6,250	4,328	5,927	3,794	3,682	2,289
Omaha	2,500	737	1,263	2,153	842	1,013
New York.....	3,601	3,962	4,473	5,643	5,537	4,510
Milwaukee	575	1,163	1,196	3,597	1,857	680
South St. Joseph.....	5,000	*3,154	*1,500	4,296	1,845	1,788
Total tierces.....	189,981	186,182	185,751	189,690	130,005	85,725

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Easily Controlled Market Against "Shorts"
Through the Small Supplies at Seaboard Markets—Very Little Unsold Supply Arriving—Most of the Receipts Due Upon Old Contracts—Therefore Stagnated at Present Export Demands Without For the Moment Significance—Active Consumption of Compound Makers—General Home Wants of a Good, Full Order and Inability as Yet Fully to Satisfy Them—Markedly Excited, Feverish Position.

The little trade hope that had been held a few days since, when the arrivals of the oil in New York were enlarging, that perhaps the January delivery would give enough oil to keep its price from arranging itself along with the November and December high priced months was dissipated even early this week when the January delivery of prime yellow sold at 43c. in New York, and which was close to the full price of December; however, there were somewhat easier conditions afterwards, yet a generally feverish, unsettled position.

It was found that the larger arrivals of the oil that had been had a few days since were practically either due upon contracts with exporters that had been made in the earlier part of the season, or that they came to people who wanted the oil for their own use: therefore that the extent of the oil to be had in January was that of doubtful in amount order that there was too much risk in selling it.

The current receipts of the oil having falling off, are quite moderate; the daily bulletins of the arrivals of the oil as posted on the Produce Exchange are watched with more than ordinary interest, and with continued hope of not only "shorts," but of people who really need the oil at the seaboard and western markets for consumption, that they will become larger, and that a very good supply

which must necessarily be at the South on the late full rate of productions, of the grades under choice, will be moved forward at an early date to market freely.

The fact that the export demand has been for some time of a prostrated order, and as concerns the soap grades because of an unwillingness to pay the prices for them on the part of Europe, as linseed oil is cheaper, with a disposition as well by Europe to await the developments in this country of the cotton oil markets. But there is little doing for export in choice oils, simply because a supply of them is not available. It is not so much a question of a high price for these choice grades so long as the pure lard market keeps up, on the part of Europe, as it is the inability to get a sufficient supply of them. In the butterine making countries substitute products, or products that could be used as well as cotton oil, such as peanut oil and sesame oil, are more to the disadvantage of consumers of the choice oils than cottonseed oil.

With all other grades of cottonseed oil the linseed oil in Europe is of course the most direct and important product for competition with cotton oil and that it is of easier value relatively accounts in good degree for the indifference of foreign markets in buying the grades under choice of the cotton oil in this country.

It is a fact that just now not enough of even the grades of cotton oil under choice are received at the seaport to apply on the old contracts with foreign markets, however dull these foreign demands now are.

There is use at home for all of the oil that is got forward at present from the South.

The compound makers, the bakers, soap-makers, and for miscellaneous purposes the use of the oil is, for all of them, at present sufficient to absorb the surplus offerings after

requirements from export deliveries, that are now marketed. It is plain then that the "shorts" are having a hard time in protecting contracts, and that the market has easily gone up against them.

It is an altogether excited remarkable position of affairs, such as was never before had. It would be very hard to arrive at a normal situation of affairs until there are materially larger supplies forward from the South.

It must be clear that so long as there is not a supply at the seaboard markets, where the speculation and other trading is of most consequence in the future deliveries, as well as in the spot deliveries, that no matter how well situated the market is from statistical reasons for full prices they can be added to in an excited way when efforts are made by "shorts" to cover contracts.

And the "short" covering in January delivery has been of some importance this week, notwithstanding the claim that the "short" interest does not amount to much. There are some "shorts" clinging to their deals as in hope of an increasing supply. The fact of the matter is that with the possibility of jumping prices as sharply as has been the case latterly even a 100 barreled "short" is of more importance than usual to consider in market conditions just now, as even the home consumers are waiting for more oil to make manufactured goods that have an unprecedented demand, notably the compound lard.

When up to 40c. has been paid, as reported here for choice crude, possibly a special lot, in Texas, and the market there otherwise quoted at 37@38c., and that in the Southeast 35@36c. were quoted for strictly prime crude, it may be said that the refined oil in New York is not even too high for the January delivery, just at present at least, what-

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ever may develop as the market goes along.

Later in the week it was learned that the sales of crude in Texas, at the high price noted, included some sales as well at 39½¢, as at 40¢, and that altogether the buying was of large volume by the compound makers, or of fully 165 tanks for April, May and June deliveries, all, of course, of bleaching grade, at 39½¢@40¢. These high prices would seem to show what the compound makers think of the market for choice oil, even for late future deliveries.

But when are the conditions going to change? The traders are non-plussed. The traders are willing to concede, even the "shorts" among them, that choice oil will not be in sufficient supply for compound makers' needs for the season, and that a distinct full price is likely to prevail for them as compared with the ordinary prime and under qualities. But for the ordinary qualities of the oil, the line of thought is that there must at length be a large supply of them and conditions much more in favor of buyers than at present. But just when these larger supplies are to be had at the seaboard markets is something that cannot now be determined upon. It does not look just now as if January would show them forward at all freely, and yet it had been hoped that it would, considering only the actual needs of the oil for consumption and discarding the improbability of a near improved export demand.

There must be a very large production of the off grades of the oil, and of a quality, as well, that would be accepted, on contracts, but as a matter of fact it does not, as yet, come forward. It would seem, as observed last week, that it would be an advanced period of the season before much hope could be held of a supply large enough to materially lower prices, and that the choice oils upon an active scarcity, would stand at a distinctly high price, whether higher or lower than that current.

But we have never observed a season in commercial affairs when there was not a sharp change in values from any extreme basis, either way, assumed at the beginning of it. If prices start low in a season the consumption is apt to be quickened through it, with other situations affected, by which there is always after awhile a sharp reaction to higher prices. This season, everything in the line of fats has started high, justifiably so for well understood reasons, as in the line of small stocks and the necessary dependence for consumption upon this season's productions after well closed out old supplies.

High prices, of course, increase productions, and for the long run restrict consumption, by which in the end the advantage is with buyers.

Just now we find for cottonseed oil curtailed foreign market needs of soap grades of the cotton oil.

The home consumption of the oil is a large one and because both lard and tallow keep of high value, and as both of these products have been in exceptional positions through small stocks, and for tallow particularly because Europe took equal to about 25,000 tes. of it out of this country in the fall months, and it has not been possible, as yet, to catch up on the supply.

But there is now a slight gain in the lard position in favor of buyers, through an increased packing, although it is not probable

that there will be any very marked permanent decline in the prices for it. Indeed, at this writing the lard prices are quite firm.

The tallow statistical position is not likely to be materially improved for the near future and for the reason that the foreign markets keep firm for it and there is beginning a little export inquiry, as well that the manufactured goods business is of a full, large order, and that the soapmakers should use up any surplus supplies of it for the near future. Tallow indeed is higher for the week.

Hopes of very materially modified conditions for anything in the fat line rest, first, upon the materialization of the larger supplies of cottonseed oil at the seaboard that are understood to be at the South, although that these are grades under choice, then again of a much more material hog packing to affect the lard market in a more decided way than seems possible in the near future, indeed which may not be an outcome before May, however, that lard may be easier than at present temporarily, meanwhile.

It is possible that as the season runs along the compound makers may have to put up in some degree with a grade of oil not so good as they would like to have, and that contract deliveries in a speculative way may be satisfied with a grade not according to the strict ruling of contract quality, but this will depend a good deal upon the actual needs of the oil as urgent or otherwise, as the season runs along.

There is a little steadier linseed market in Europe after the late decline, and a reaction from the late easier tendency for it, but the linseed is evidently being used freely by the soapmakers in Europe and in a degree to modify their interest in cottonseed oil in this country.

At this writing (Thursday) there is in New York a little let up of the strained, excited feeling so long prevailing on contract grade cotton oil, with the traders seemingly in a quandary over the future, at least for the moment, with enough more of the "futures" offered on speculation, under the restricted demand, moderately to weaken prices.

The Census Bureau's report of the amount of cotton ginned to January 1 showed about as expected, or 11,750,944 bales, against 9,721,773 bales, same time, crop 1905 and 1906, and it would imply a cotton crop of 12,700,000 bales to 13,000,000 bales, more likely the outside figures as including linters.

There is no likelihood of the pure lard market changing more than temporarily in favor of the buyers; therefore that the compound lard is likely to remain in active demand with a consequent full consumption of the cotton oil by the compound makers.

The export business in the oil is likely to remain for awhile at least of a slow order.

New York Transactions.

The market at the close of the previous week was quite firm and showed a small further advance in prices. The sales then were of prime yellow 300 bbls. Jan., 39¢; 100 do. at 38¾¢; 100 do. 38¾¢; closed (Jan. 5) 39½¢@39¾¢; 200 bbls. Feb., at 38½¢; 100 do. 38¾¢; 100 do. 39¼¢; closed at 38½¢@39¼¢; 100 bbls. March, at 38¢; 400 do. 38¼¢; 200 do 38¾¢; closed at 38½¢@38¾¢; 500 bbls. May at 38¢; closed at 38½¢@38¾¢; 800 bbls. July, 38¼¢; closed at 38¼¢@38¾¢. Sept. closed at 38½¢@39¢.

On Monday the market opened rather quiet

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and easy, but closed up strong at an advance of about $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; and against "shorts." Sales 1,000 bbls. prime yellow March at $38\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 600 bbls. do. at $39\frac{1}{4}$ c.; closed at $39\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 200 bbls. January at 40c.; closed at $40\frac{1}{4}$ c.; February closed at $39\frac{1}{2}$ @40c.; 100 bbls. May at $38\frac{1}{2}$ c.; closed at $38\frac{1}{4}$ @ $38\frac{1}{2}$ c.; July closed at $38\frac{3}{4}$ @ $39\frac{1}{4}$ c.; September closed at $39\frac{1}{2}$ @ $39\frac{3}{4}$ c.

On Tuesday there was a further advance in prices, with January especially strong and 43c. paid. Sales 2,400 bbls. January at 43c.; 1,000 bbls. special January delivery at 43c.; 600 bbls. February at $40\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 800 bbls. March at 40c.; 600 bbls. May at $38\frac{3}{4}$ @39c.

The closing prices were for January, $42\frac{3}{4}$ @ $43\frac{1}{4}$ c.; February at $40\frac{3}{4}$ @ $41\frac{1}{2}$ c.; March at $40\frac{1}{4}$ @ $40\frac{3}{4}$ c.; May at $39\frac{1}{2}$ @ $39\frac{3}{4}$ c.; July at $39\frac{3}{4}$ @40c.; September at $40\frac{1}{4}$ @ $40\frac{3}{4}$ c.

On Wednesday the market continued to harden, with an advance of about $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on some deliveries; closing rather easier. Sales 200 bbls. prime yellow January at 43c.; 200 do. at $42\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 100 do. $42\frac{1}{4}$ c.; closed $42\frac{1}{2}$ @ $42\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 100 bbls. February, 41c.; closed $41\frac{1}{2}$ @ $41\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 300 bbls. March at $40\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 300 do. at $40\frac{1}{2}$ c.; closed $40\frac{1}{2}$ @ $40\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 300 bbls. May at $39\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 500 do. at $39\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 1,400 do. at $39\frac{1}{4}$ c.; closed $39\frac{1}{4}$ @ $39\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 200 bbls. July at $39\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 600 do. at 40c.; closed $39\frac{1}{2}$ @40c.; September at $40\frac{1}{4}$ @41c.

On Thursday the market was slacker and easier by about $\frac{1}{2}$ c., with a feeling of uncertainty rather more marked; sales of 800 bbls. prime yellow January at 42c.; closed, $41\frac{3}{4}$ @42c.; 100 bbls. do. February, $41\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 100 do. 41c.; closed $40\frac{3}{4}$ @41c.; 200 bbls. March, 40c.; closed $40\frac{1}{4}$ @40c.; 700 bbls. May, $39\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 200 do. 39c.; closed $39\frac{1}{2}$ @ $39\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 100 bbls. July, $39\frac{1}{2}$ c.; closed $39\frac{1}{4}$ @ $39\frac{1}{2}$ c.; September closed $39\frac{3}{4}$ @40c.

(Continued on page 40.)

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Jan. 10.—As the season progresses the difference in price between the higher and lower grades of oil seem to be steadily increasing, and as the arbitration committee of the country don't seem to be fully aware of same yet, or at least not willing for reasons of their own to make proportionate allowances, the refiners have been forced to make a difference in the bid prices on different lots of oil, in accordance with refining loss and quality, even though they may all be sold as basis prime.

Theoretically all oil sold as basis prime should be selling at about the same price all around with the necessary arbitration afterwards simply determining the allowance, but we are now having the peculiar fact of basis prime crude selling at from 29c. to $33\frac{1}{2}$ c.

and prime crude from $32\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $39\frac{1}{2}$ c., which is the result of the arbitration committees not making proportionate allowances. Would it not be much better to have a commensurate allowance even though it may be a heavy one and get the top limit of the crude? This would be the case if the arbitration committees would make allowances in accordance with the actual market value and in such a case crude oil would be selling all over the country to-day either as prime crude or basis prime at 38c. or thereabout. The arbitration committees in an effort to help the crude oil mills by making the allowance small are hurting them instead. This is the solution to the conundrum that is being placed before us every day by puzzled crude oil mills and traders.

The New York market is again repeating itself. What took place in October, November and December is now happening to January. While the rest of the list has improved a little with the gradual advancing tendency which we are having, the January option has moved up to a price which shows a tremendous premium again. As the season goes on, and when the actual month for delivery comes around the shorts seem to awaken, but only too late to the fact that a contract for delivery of oil means that you have to deliver the oil or pay up.

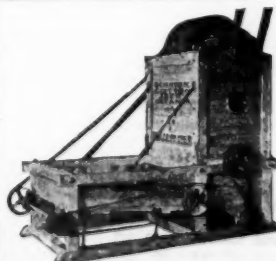
The export demand is at a standstill except as far as the very highest grades are concerned. The foreigners continue to resell whatever contracts they may have in this country of prime oil or off oil, but so far this market has been able to absorb it all.

Produce Exchange prices at 3:20 to-day were as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, January, 42c. sales, February, $40\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid, 41c. asked; March, 40c. bid, $40\frac{1}{4}$ c. asked; May, 39c. bid, $39\frac{1}{4}$ c. asked; July, $39\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid, $39\frac{3}{4}$ c. asked. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 50c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 49c.; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 24s. 3d.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending January 9, 1907, and for the period since September 1, 1906, and for the same period of 1905, were as follows:

From New York.			
Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1906.	Same period, 1905.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	—	5	100
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	60	60
Acajutla, Salvador	—	4	8
Alexandria, Egypt	—	308	2,399
Algiers, Algeria	—	2,254	1,926
Algon Bay, Cape Colony	—	6	258
Annapolis, W. I.	—	4	—
Ancona, Italy	—	—	150
Antigua, West Indies	—	172	539
Antwerp, Belgium	100	1,020	4,800
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	20	49
Barcelona, Spain	—	—	50
Belfast, Ireland	—	25	108
Bergen, Norway	50	225	100
Berlin, Germany	—	—	8
Bissau, Port Guinea	—	13	—
Bombay, India	—	142	—
Bone, Algeria	125	250	81
Bordeaux, France	—	350	2,270
Braila, Roumania	—	—	175
Bremen, Germany	—	100	150
Bremerhaven, Germany	15	15	—
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	24	38
Bristol, England	—	75	—
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	—	419	1,108
Calbarien, Cuba	—	—	54
Callao, Peru	—	—	40
Cairo, Egypt	—	—	90
Campeche, Mexico	—	—	42
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	184	961
Cardenas, Cuba	—	—	36
Cardiff, Wales	—	—	50
Cartagena, Colombia	—	—	3
Cayenne, French Guiana	—	257	121
Christiania, Norway	—	475	930
Christiansand, Norway	—	75	50
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	139	165
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	9	18	34
Colon, Panama	11	387	352
Conakry, Africa	—	10	112
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	280	645
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	87	71
Cork, Ireland	—	20	—
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	—	27
Dantzig, Germany	100	700	1,500
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	—	19	9
Demarara, British Guiana	—	482	676
Drontheim, Norway	—	100	75
Dublin, Ireland	—	150	—
Dundee, Scotland	—	—	65
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	87	—
Dunkirk, France	—	100	660
Fiume, Austria	—	—	265



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Port de France, West Indies.	567	—	—
Galata, Roumania.	—	1,215	—
Genoa, Italy.	3,623	5,090	—
Georgetown, British Guiana.	9	10	—
Gibraltar, Spain.	55	1,357	—
Glasgow, Scotland.	100	1,128	2,962
Gonaves, Haiti.	—	7	—
Gothenburg, Sweden.	—	200	305
Granada, Spain.	—	37	—
Guadeloupe, West Indies.	—	566	567
Guantanamo, Cuba.	—	—	22
Guayaquil, Ecuador.	—	—	59
Half Jack.	—	—	4
Hamburg, Germany.	301	1,196	1,669
Havana, Cuba.	107	1,000	1,249
Havre, France.	225	5,126	8,749
Helsingborg, Sweden.	—	—	28
Helsingfors, Finland.	—	—	50
Hull, England.	50	50	85
Kingston, West Indies.	54	1,033	1,250
Kobe, Japan.	—	—	1,598
Konigsberg, Germany.	—	250	569
Kustendji, Roumania.	—	750	75
La Guayra, Venezuela.	—	55	50
La Libertad, Salvador.	—	39	—
Leghorn, Italy.	1,500	1,720	657
Leith, Scotland.	—	—	70
Lisbon, Spain.	—	—	20
Liverpool, England.	50	1,311	2,662
London, England.	—	1,093	2,395
Maoria, San Domingo.	—	99	413
Malmö, Norway.	—	—	21
Malta, Island of.	344	645	1,669
Manchester, England.	150	850	637
Manacoe, Brazil.	—	—	15
Manzanillo, Cuba.	—	—	29
Maracaibo, Venezuela.	—	6	7
Marseilles, France.	11,022	31,791	17,705
Martinique, West Indies.	—	610	2,271
Massawa, Arabia.	—	38	259
Matanzas, West Indies.	—	16	11
Melbourne, Australia.	—	38	194
Montego Bay, West Indies.	—	13	13
Montevideo, Uruguay.	—	674	1,208
Naples, Italy.	100	200	422
Newcastle, England.	—	20	—
Nuevitas, Cuba.	—	14	5
Oran, Algeria.	701	1,200	805
Panama, Panama.	—	57	—
Para, Brazil.	—	10	—
Pernambuco, Brazil.	—	40	290
Point a Pitre, West Indies.	—	12	70
Port Antonio, Jamaica.	—	5	25
Port au Prince, West Indies.	—	93	37
Port Limon, Costa Rica.	—	—	8
Port Louis, Mauritius.	—	12	—
Port Maria, Jamaica.	—	39	—
Port Natal, Cap. Colony.	—	75	—
Port of Spain, West Indies.	—	—	140
Port Said, Egypt.	—	120	—
Progreso, Mexico.	—	—	9
Puerto Plata, San Domingo.	—	113	1,379
Rio Grand do Sul, Brazil.	—	—	1,950
Rio Janeiro, Brazil.	—	110	—
Rosario, Argentine Republic.	—	4,000	10,525
Rotterdam, Holland.	—	—	4,655
St. Croix, West Indies.	—	24	—
St. Kitts, West Indies.	—	121	49
St. Thomas, West Indies.	—	—	11
Samana, San Domingo.	—	—	6
Sanchez, San Domingo.	—	213	—
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	66	696
Santiago, Cuba.	—	247	844
Santos, Brazil.	—	1,220	177
Sekondi.	—	—	10
Shanghai, China.	—	14	—
Southampton, England.	—	325	325
Stavanger, Norway.	—	170	104
Stettin, Germany.	235	3,879	1,785
Stockholm, Sweden.	—	30	290
Swansea, Wales.	—	—	25
Sydney, Australia.	—	—	6
Tampico, Mexico.	—	—	565
Tangier, Morocco.	—	100	808
Trieste, Austria.	—	12	53
Trinidad, Island of.	—	—	150
Tunis, Algeria.	—	—	9
Turks Island, West Indies.	—	—	25
Valetta, Maltese Island.	—	1,359	574
Valparaiso, Chili.	—	3,418	4,399
Venice, Italy.	—	51	185
Vera Cruz, Mexico.	—	15	37
Wellington, New Zealand.	—	—	38
Yokohama, Japan.	—	—	—
Total.	19,644	92,542	142,764

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium.	—	3,871	4,800
Belfast, Ireland.	—	200	100
Bluefield, Nicaragua.	—	220	—
Bordeaux, France.	—	150	—
Bremen, Germany.	—	1,050	2,570
Bristol, England.	325	525	—
Christiania, Norway.	—	600	—
Colon, Panama.	—	12	—
Copenhagen, Denmark.	—	1,700	5,843
Dublin, Ireland.	—	105	—
Dunkirk, France.	—	150	—
Genoa, Italy.	—	652	—
Glasgow, Scotland.	—	1,300	1,175
Hamburg, Germany.	—	6,805	11,210
Havana, Cuba.	—	1,016	432
Havre, France.	161	6,906	2,062
Hull, England.	—	135	—

Liverpool, England.	1,000	6,800	4,832
London, England.	50	6,300	3,700
Manchester, England.	—	450	600
Marseilles, France.	—	7,400	2,200
Rotterdam, Holland.	3,565	30,354	29,217
Tampico, Mexico.	—	423	—
Trieste, Austria.	—	50	4,550
Venice, Italy.	—	100	—
Vera Cruz.	—	—	100
Total.	5,301	76,941	73,817

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium.	—	100	—
Bremen, Germany.	50	250	—
Glasgow, Scotland.	—	600	—
Hamburg, Germany.	400	3,517	3,000
Liverpool, England.	500	500	—
London, England.	—	500	—
Reval, Russia.	400	400	—
Rotterdam, Holland.	—	27,374	18,723
Tampico, Mexico.	—	—	3,460
Trieste, Austria.	—	—	7,400
Vera Cruz, Mexico.	—	3,400	—
Total.	1,350	36,641	32,583

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium.	—	100	475
Bremen, Germany.	—	—	298
Copenhagen, Denmark.	—	150	—
Glasgow, Scotland.	—	150	170
Hamburg, Germany.	—	1,250	2,060
Liverpool, England.	—	—	600
Rotterdam, Holland.	—	3,995	400
Stockholm, Sweden.	—	50	—
Total.	—	6,295	3,403

From Philadelphia.

Christiania, Norway.	—	50	—
Copenhagen, Denmark.	—	375	—
Hamburg, Germany.	—	300	110
Rotterdam, Holland.	—	—	200
Total.	—	725	310

From Savannah.

Bremen, Germany.	—	793	3,510
Christiania, Norway.	—	—	433
Gothenburg, Sweden.	—	—	1,067
Hamburg, Germany.	—	—	1,806
Havre, France.	—	—	1,433
London, England.	—	—	375
Rotterdam, Holland.	—	4,287	11,956
Stavanger, Norway.	—	—	197
Trieste, Austria.	—	—	321
Total.	—	5,080	21,698

From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany.	—	300	1,430
Liverpool, England.	200	2,800	—
London, England.	—	—	969
Rotterdam, Holland.	—	200	2,780
Total.	200	3,390	5,209

From All Other Ports.

Canada.	151	6,571	5,066
Germany.	—	—	400
Guatemala.	—	—	9
Hamburg, Germany.	—	200	—
Honduras.	—	—	5
Mexico.	—	—	2
Salvador.	—	—	59
Total.	151	6,771	5,481

Recapitulation.

From New York.	19,694	92,542	142,764
From New Orleans.	5,301	76,941	73,817
From Galveston.	1,350	36,641	32,583
From Baltimore.	—	6,295	3,403
From Philadelphia.	—	725	310
From Savannah.	—	5,080	21,698
From Newport News.	200	3,390	5,209
From all other ports.	151	6,771	5,481
Total.	26,096	228,385	284,665

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 10.—Prime crude oil, 35c.; prime meal, \$25, f. o. b. at stations; hulls, \$8 loose, Atlanta.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 10.—Cottonseed oil markets strong and higher; basis prime crude, 31@32c.; choice meal, \$25; hulls, \$6 loose.

Kansas City.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 10.—Heavy sales of prime crude have been made since last advices at 39½@40c., f. o. b. mills. Now offering thereat, but buyers are out of the market at present prices.

CABLE MARKETS

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Jan. 10.—Cotton oil market is steady at 65 francs for January, prime summer yellow, and 76 francs for winter yellow. Heavy arrivals are expected of oil shipped from New York at the end of December. American firms are buying back most of their forward contracts.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Jan. 11.—Cottonseed oil market is exceedingly firm at 40 florins for butter oil and 35 florins for prime summer yellow. Some sales at 31 florins for off oil.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Jan. 11.—Cottonseed oil market is barely steady at 49½ marks for off summer yellow, 55 marks for prime summer yellow and 62 marks for white and butter oil.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Jan. 11.—Market is easy at 60½ francs for good brands of off oil.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Jan. 11.—Cottonseed oil market is steady at 24s. 6d. for off oil and 26s. for prime summer yellow, c. i. f. English ports.

OIL MILL MEN IN SEED FIGHT.

Mississippi oil mills have been having a stubborn contest with farmers over an attempt on the part of the latter to hold back their seed for higher prices, and force mills to meet their figures or go short of seed. A dispatch from Jackson says that thus far no mills have been compelled to close down on account of seed shortage, and the remainder of the crop is being freely offered.

Prices remain unchanged, seed being quoted at \$12 and \$13 per ton, and the advances predicted by the farmers' organizations have failed to materialize, while the holding movement is apparently an utter failure. Mill managers claim that they are paying all seed is worth; that the quality of seed has shown little or no improvement, and few mills in the State will manufacture prime oil this season owing to bad condition of seed.

Nearly all the mills in the State are running at full capacity with day and night shifts, and the remainder of the crop will be worked up by the middle of March or the first of April. A few mills, however, may be able to protract their runs until the latter part of April or the first of May.

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HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The market continues active and firm and all kinds of branded hides are especially strong and in good demand. The cattle receipts at present, however, especially at Chicago, are running practically all to natives. Some of the packers are still asking 16½c. for January native steers, but this price is not quotable except for small lots, as one of the packers at least has sold a block of January native steers at 16¼c. Texas hides are rather nominal as there are very few of these at present, and the market as based on last sales is 15¼c. for heavy, 15 to 15¼c. for lights and 14½c. for extremes. One prominent packer declines to make a price on Texas hides ahead on account of his small takeoff of these so far this month. This packer has sold his entire make of butt brands for the month of January at 14½c. to one buyer, and also sold to a different buyer February butt brands ahead at 14¼c., estimated at four cars, as based on the packer's takeoff of butt brands during February, 1906. Transactions this week have been especially large in butt brands, Colorados and branded cows. No further sales are reported to-day of Colorados and branded cows and the market is unchanged at 14¼c. for both. The packer who made the above sales claims that he could sell 20,000 December and January native cows at 15¼c. for heavy and 15c. for light, but is asking ¼c. more. Other packers are offering late November and early December heavy cows at 15½c. for heavy and 15¼c. for light, but last sales of light cows were at 15c. as previously noted. Bulls are unchanged. Later a packer sold two or three cars of January spready native steers at 17c.

LATER WIRE.—It is rumored here that four large packers have cleaned out 50,000 all weight cows, mostly heavies, at 15¼c. and lights at 15c., and some early December and late November salting at ¼c. more. One packer has sold about 20,000 middle and late January native steers at 16¼c. and another packer probably 5,000 at the same price. Total sales this week of packer hides amount to between 100,000 and 125,000 hides, not counting the rumored sales of 50,000 native cows mentioned above. Dealers here claim that the country hide market is stronger.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues in an unsettled state, with the market appearing very weak one day and firmer the next. To-day dealers are feeling firmer on account of the activity in the packer market and the high prices being realized by packers. Upper leather tanners, however, continue bearish on country hides and refrain from buying to any extent. The small dealers here are to-day less anxious to sell and the larger dealers are reported to be buying freely in the country and to be making larger purchases than the sales they are making to tanners. The large dealers are less inclined to-day to sell hides ahead and seem to believe that the market will improve before long. There is a rumor current that a large sole leather tanning concern has bought a block of country heavy cows and buffs, but whether this is a fact or not cannot be confirmed at present. It is reported here that a car of Fort Wayne buffs of last fall takeoff was sold last week at 13½c. The market here on current receipt buffs is nominally quotable in the absence of sales at 12¾ to 13c., southwestern extremes the same prices and heavy cows 13 to 13¼c. There are plenty of hides offered from outside Western points at 12¾c. delivered here or at Milwaukee, and one sale was made at 12½c., as previously noted. Heavy steers are steady with light offerings. Some lots are offered at 14c., with others held ¼c. more. Bulls are steady at 11½ and 10½c. on selection for regular lots.

DRY HIDES.—There are offerings here of short trim at 23½c. and long trim 22½c.

CALFSKINS.—The market is steady, although quiet, on account of meagre offerings. One sale is reported of 6,000 choice outside city skins at 16¼c., but some outside cities are obtainable at 16c. and straight Chicago cities are not held above 16¼c. Countries rule at 15½ to 15¾c. as to lots. One buyer purchased a small quantity of small packer skins from an outside point, consisting of only part of a car, at 16c. selected. Present receipt kips are dull and entirely nominal at 13 to 13½c.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market is strong and closely sold up and packer pelts are quotable at \$1.95 to \$2.02½ for sheep and \$1.75 to \$1.85 for Chicago lambs. Country pelts are bringing high prices, with fresh butcher lots bringing \$1.50 to \$1.75 and extra heavy choice lots have been sold in some instances up to packer pelt prices.

HORSEHIDES.—Market steady at \$4.50 to \$4.75.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market shows a firmer tone and sales have been made of 5,000 to 6,000 Central Americans and Ecuador. The Ecuador brought 24¼c. and it is reported that 25¼c. was secured for the Central Americans, which is ¼c. better than last sales. Calcutta buffalos are being held on the basis of 8½d. for slaughters, but no sales have been reported at better than the previous transactions at 8½d.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—It is believed that the price secured on the 2,600 Brooklyn cows was 13½c., but this is not confirmed. One of the packers also sold a car of cows and is reported to have secured 14½c., but this is not taken seriously.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—There is no trading of account in hides. Most dealers continue to ask 12½c. flat for car

lots of cows and small mixed lots are selling at 12 to 12¼c. A sale has been made here, however, of a lot of 700 New York State cows with heavy bulls out at 12c. flat. This is the same lot as was previously offered at 12¼c. flat. Calfskins are unchanged all around from previously quoted prices.

WOOL.—The market is again generally active and strong here and in Boston and it is reported that 200,000 lbs. of pulled wools alone have been sold in Boston in a week, mostly on the basis of 39c. for B and 43c. for A supers in the grease.

EUROPEAN HIDES.—A sale has been made here of 1,000 Anglo-American packer native steers of late salting at 5¼d. green weight, f. o. b. abattoir. Some 75 to 80 lb. Belgium steers are offered here at that figure out 16c. c. i. f. New York duty paid, but are not sold.

HIDE AND WOOL DUTY DECISION.

An opinion of importance to importers of hides, wool and other commodities that absorb moisture was rendered by the United States Supreme Court on Monday, when it was held that such merchandise should pay duty according to the weight at the time of importation, and not at the time of withdrawal from bonded warehouse after the moisture had evaporated. This is in accordance with the present practice of the Treasury Department, which was attacked by importers. Duties already collected, amounting to some \$10,000,000, were involved in the decision.

In the opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered by Justice McKenna, the moisture contained in the goods was neither an impurity nor an independent non-taxable substance which would bring it within the exemption from duty. The question largely turned, however, on whether Section 33 of the law of 1897 had been repealed by Section 20 of the customs administrative act, as the Court of Appeals had held. The court accepts the opinion of the attorney general and the continuous practice of the Treasury Department as evidence that Congress intended in re-enacting the law to change only the time when the weight was to be taken from the date of withdrawal to the date of entry, and, reversing the lower court, holds that the latter date is the proper one for ascertaining the duty to be paid on such merchandise.

HIDES DOWN!

With Retsof Grushed Rock Salt, receive an honest, thorough cure, because RET-SOF is PURE and because it spreads evenly; hides come up plump and clean.

Your cost of curing is LESS, while the hides bring MORE money per pound.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.
SCRANTON, PA., or CHICAGO, ILL.

CARROLL S. PAGE

HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides,
Sheep Pelts, Tallow, Bones

Wool Puller and Manufacturer of Page's
Tallow Renderer | Perfected Poultry Food

Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES
and SKINS would do well
to Write for Prices to

U. S. Leather Co.

Country Hide Department,
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,
Cor. Cross and Spring Sts.,
NEWARK, N. J.

Cleveland Branch,
Cor. James and Marwin Sts.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Cumberland Branch,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

Chicago Section

How's that new leaf wearing, anyhow?

Board of Trade memberships still selling at \$2,000 net to buyer.

Canadian packinghouses are to have inspectors, labels and things, too.

Next to an automobile, says the Yonkers Statesman, the most expensive thing on earth is radium.

To build a couple of million new cars would seem a fairly good way to relieve this much talked of car shortage.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending January 5 averaged 6.62 cents per pound.

It is reported that Armour & Company will build several packinghouses in Great Britain, the first to be erected near London.

The 1907 model is guaranteed to climb trees, telephone or telegraph poles, but it balks at jumping the river, chiffoniers will remember.

J. D. Rockyfellow cannot very well tax with extravagance that Kentucky man who is supporting a family of seventeen on 60 cents per day.

Double entry bookkeeping (two sets of books), says an expert, is becoming quite popular with concerns qualifying for the federal courts.

Adam made his regular annual request to Peter to be allowed to visit this planet and turn over a new leaf, along with the rest of the boys.

Wouldn't it tar and feather you to think we cannot have a car shortage without a dinky little prairie like Austria contracting the same complaint?

Where is that dampfool asking the question, "Is it preferable to be born rich or poor?" Sounds like one of that young Bible class leader's cracks.

Miss Gilman now places her finger over the words "corn-beef hash" on the score card, and

languidly orders everything above and everything below the Mason & Dixon line.

Chicago packers and the city used up the following number of animals in 1906: Cattle, 1,976,252; calves, 389,944; hogs, 6,076,957; sheep, 3,464,170. Quite a few pounds of meat.

Some jigger down Illinois made a vow New Year's Day never to drink again, and hoped if he did he would be stricken dumb. On January 7, report sayeth, he broke loose and became speechless.

Something of a real estate deal, that, between Wm. H. Bartlett, of Chicago, and Senator Clark, of Montana, the latter paying the former \$2,000,000 for a 200,000 acre truck garden in Colorado.

That much talked of "tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood" is just as liable to slam a fellow into the poor house as a fortune. One of those flood tides didn't do a thing to Galveston, you'll remember.

Spring opened up for business Monday with a peach of a thunder and rain storm, and repeated Monday night a trifle stronger. The birds were singing, the grass was growing and the undertaker was happy.

Herman is home again and admits he was knocked out some by Gans. Well, if three minutes of total oblivion and then three minutes of watching the little pink hop-toads equals a knockout, he certainly is right.

Milwaukee's Mayor says they can get along nicely without Chicago's garbage in their drinking water. It will be news to the majority of Chicago people to know water is actually used for drinking purposes in Milwaukee.

E. A. Abbott has been appointed advertising agent of the C., B. & Q. R. R., to succeed P. P. Fodrea, resigned. Mr. Abbott is a New Yorker. Prior to his appointment he was southwestern passenger agent of the Burlington System in Kansas City.

Martin Roach, the old-time French hog scalper, speaking of Mayor Dunne's address on the referendum before the city fathers the other evening, said: "You could hear them

listening to him." Some of our university scholars might take a notion to parse this.

William Jones, of the old firm of Jones & Stiles, pioneers in the Chicago packing industry, died this week at the age of 67. He retired from business over ten years ago, and has spent much of his time since in travel. Mr. Jones was widely known and highly respected.

Old Jack D. is having a hard time trying to convince the great, great, great majority of the people of the United States what a terrible trial and tribulation it is being a trillionaire. The Lord send us a wad of such trial and tribulation, so we can stagger around under it! And up went the price of oil.

The Chicago health department has issued a mandate that after January 15 next all meats sold in the city must bear the stamp of its approval in addition to the stamp of the government inspectors. The cause of this new regulation is the discovery by Chief Inspector Murray of several small slaughter houses doing a local business only and consequently not under federal inspection, distributing meats without any inspection whatever.

The Board of Trade elected the following officers on Monday last: President, Hiram N. Sager; vice-president, John A. Bunnell; directors for three years, Charles H. Sullivan, Frank M. Bunch, A. J. White, Frank B. Rice and Charles Baker; directors for one year, Harry Boore, Thomas Y. Wickham and John J. Keller; committee of appeals for two years, James R. Dalton, Julian M. McDermid, Harry C. Seymour, Henry R. Boomer and Frederick W. Scott; committee on appeals for one year, Lucius A. Calkins and Charles Furness Hatley; committee on Arbitration for two years, George T. Carhart, C. F. Schneider, John Tredwell, J. J. Fones and Fred D. Stevers; committee of arbitration for one year, Richard C. Russell.

General Supplies Company

JAS. A. DUGGAN, Pres. J. C. McEWEN, Sec. & Treas.
19-29 Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards,
CHICAGO.

PACKERS' SUPPLIES of every description for every department.
Salt, Fuller's Earth, Parchment,
Wax and Manila Papers, Press Cloth,
Duncan and Fitzgerald Switches, Rail
Hangers, Pipe Fittings and Valves.
FULL LINES
PROMPT DELIVERY.

Durand-Steel Lockers For Packing Houses

In use by Swift & Co. (8 orders), Morris & Co. (13 orders), Armour & Co., Hammond Co., Roberts & Oake, Boyd, Lunham & Co.
OHUQUILL & SPALDING
482 CARROLL AVE., CHICAGO.

ZACHARY T. DAVIS

Architect
79 Dearborn Street CHICAGO
Packinghouses a Specialty. Eight years supervising architect with Armour & Co.

WM. G. MAUL

902 Royal Insurance Bldg.
CHICAGO

Oleo Oil
Oleo Stock
Neutral Lard
Tallow, Grease, Cottonseed Oil

REPRESENTING

DANIEL LOEB
ROTTERDAM
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

"THE DAWN OF THE NEW ERA"

IMPROVE YOUR PLACE

AND KEEP ABREAST WITH THE TIMES

Consult us about Building and Remodeling on Practical Sanitary Lines . . .

WILDER & DAVIS, Packing House Specialists
315 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

SLAUGHTER STATISTICS FOR 1906.

(Concluded from page 14.)

Omaha.				
Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.*	Hogs.	Sheep.
Dec., 1906.....	89,727	—	166,622	123,748
Dec., 1905.....	78,726	—	218,588	98,960
Year, 1906.....	1,079,373	—	2,393,551	2,165,116
Year, 1905.....	1,026,392	—	2,293,956	1,970,502
Shipments.				
Dec., 1906.....	27,179	—	2,413	41,745
Dec., 1905.....	22,189	—	3,908	40,565
Year, 1906.....	330,887	—	70,663	1,106,093
Year, 1905.....	244,635	—	172,235	1,031,605
Consumed at Omaha.				
Dec., 1906.....	59,976	—	164,209	80,474
Dec., 1905.....	58,277	—	218,369	68,972
Year, 1906.....	748,486	—	2,222,888	969,633
Year, 1905.....	681,757	—	2,121,721	938,897
Average weight of hogs: Dec., 1906, 246 lbs.; Dec., 1905, 251 lbs.				

*Calves not separately recorded.

St. Joseph.				
Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Dec., 1906.....	49,903	3,955	173,504	47,308
Dec., 1905.....	41,773	3,043	199,787	31,858
Year, 1906.....	535,325	52,062	1,908,207	826,764
Year, 1905.....	501,260	45,488	1,900,433	980,834
Shipments.				
Dec., 1906.....	9,754	812	685	6,341
Dec., 1905.....	9,848	321	3,840	3,460
*Year, 1906.....	95,886	3,157	1,387	88,597
*Year, 1905.....	104,467	6,987	5,507	93,941
Consumed at South St. Joseph.				
Dec., 1906.....	40,713	3,642	172,629	30,840
Dec., 1905.....	31,713	2,824	195,679	28,063
Year, 1906.....	410,314	46,721	1,847,246	619,740
Year, 1905.....	367,016	36,018	1,829,076	679,962
Average weight of hogs: Dec., 1906, 221 lbs.; Dec., 1905, 218 lbs.; year, 1906, 223 lbs.; 1905, 225 lbs.				

*Feeders.

Sioux City.				
Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Dec., 1906.....	26,980	740	109,347	6,959
Dec., 1905.....	23,476	1,325	133,514	8,103
Year, 1906.....	373,885	11,370	1,157,947	64,167
Year, 1905.....	394,207	8,688	1,298,085	56,582
Shipments.				
Dec., 1906.....	13,744	495	6,721	4,926
Dec., 1905.....	11,255	895	29,284	5,026
*Year, 1906.....	201,068	5,950	895	18,099
*Year, 1905.....	225,238	4,209	2,134	26,416
Consumed at Sioux City.				
Dec., 1906.....	10,635	239	102,646	2,176
Dec., 1905.....	11,420	398	104,187	3,063
Year, 1906.....	143,904	5,216	1,013,395	39,260
Year, 1905.....	137,819	4,047	1,019,060	16,614
Average weight of hogs: Dec., 1906, 239 lbs.; Dec., 1905, 239 lbs.				

*Feeders.

St. Paul.				
Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Dec., 1906.....	23,523	2,612	81,979	59,870
Dec., 1905.....	22,805	2,274	94,187	39,703
Year, 1906.....	480,664	—	860,810	735,259
Year, 1905.....	488,565	—	855,237	818,437

HARRY HELLER & CO.
Everything in Packers and Sausage Manufacturers, Imported and Domestic Chemicals, Spices, Essential Oils, Preservatives, Colors, Salt, Saltpetre and Binders, Etc. . . .
367 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, U. S. A.

Shipments.				
Dec., 1906.....	16,905	511	3,813	39,681
Dec., 1905.....	14,914	748	5,826	11,616
Year, 1906.....	353,278	—	19,736	580,067
Year, 1905.....	351,945	—	33,198	612,341

Consumed at South St. Paul.*				
Dec., 1906.....	9,790	1,938	81,391	10,051
Dec., 1905.....	9,303	1,473	88,921	12,075
Year, 1906.....	120,911	34,020	856,484	184,744
Year, 1905.....	119,369	27,306	825,434	179,821
Average weight of hogs: Dec., 1906, 204 lbs.; Dec., 1905, 209 lbs.				

*Includes St. Paul and Duluth butchers and outside packers.

Denver.				
Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.*	Hogs.	Sheep.
Dec., 1906.....	35,033	—	11,748	73,992
Dec., 1905.....	27,467	—	12,078	44,484
Year, 1906.....	328,751	—	192,720	825,766
Year, 1905.....	294,044	—	190,525	737,905
Shipments.				
Dec., 1906.....	28,507	—	455	63,232
Dec., 1905.....	22,350	—	1,083	48,930
Year, 1906.....	257,539	—	7,352	713,213
Year, 1905.....	235,740	—	6,973	645,783
Consumed at Denver.				
Dec., 1906.....	5,436	—	11,262	6,707
Dec., 1905.....	5,163	—	10,890	7,231
Year, 1906.....	63,025	—	185,264	89,336
Year, 1905.....	50,268	—	183,447	90,737
Average weight of hogs: Dec., 1906, 253 lbs.; Dec., 1905, 237 lbs.; year, 1906, 251 lbs.; year, 1905, 246 lbs.				

*Calves not separately recorded.

EFFECTS OF BIG CALF SLAUGHTER.

Last year's receipts of calves at the Chicago market reached 413,269 head, the largest marketing ever recorded in the history of the trade, showing an increase of more than 32,000 head on the supply of veal calves marketed there the year before, says the Drovers' Journal. This year has started with an increase in the movement of calves to market that is even more striking. For the first week of the new year receipts of calves at Chicago show a total of 6,032 head, against only 3,071 the first week last year, almost doubling the movement, and there are indications that the marketing of calves may be pursued with even more avidity than last year.

Notable as has been the increase, it is meager as compared with the gain in marketing at Southern points. At Fort Worth, Texas, one of the comparatively new markets, the receipts of calves last year swelled up to 234,269 head, an increase of 85,842 head on the marketing the year before. The latter has risen to be one of the principal calf markets of the country, and the three leading markets for the last year show total receipts of more than 907,000 calves. Some of the

big markets still practice the plan of counting calves as cattle, and it seems safe to assume that with these taken into account the total marketing of calves at the principal markets of this country the number might rise very close to 1,500,000 head for the year.

This points plainly to the fact that the marketing of this baby stock is making very serious inroads upon the supply of young feeding cattle available in all sections of the country. That a very small percentage indeed of the calves that reach the big markets find their way back to the country as feeders is shown by the fact that of the 413,269 head received in Chicago last year only 23,325 head were reshipped to other points.

Of these relatively small shipments it is certain that a considerable portion consisted of calves bought on eastern account that went there for slaughter, showing that very few that reached here found their way back to the country as feeders. The argument is made that a large proportion of the calves received come from dairy regions, but an inspection of the arrivals on any big market day will convince any man that a good share of the calves show color and form indicating that they possess a good degree of beef blood and would, if raised, make good feeders.

In this view of the case it becomes evident that the supply of young cattle is in danger of becoming more seriously depleted than ever before at a time when the demands for beef stock are greater than ever. Prices for strictly good to choice veal stock have been high most of the year, but, as one of the wise observers has remarked in contemplating the situation, the selling of a calf of good blood for veal at a weight of 110 to 120 pounds is too much like selling the pigs as roasters at a weight of 30 to 40 pounds at, say, 7 cents a pound, when by feeding a few months they would make a weight that would bring in five or six times that money.

PACK AND STORE WASHING POWDER.

A method for the packing of washing powder is given as follows: An external, preferably cylindrical, vessel is filled with soap powder or a mixture of soap powder and stearic or other suitable fatty acid. A second tube, arranged concentrically with this, attached to its lid and reaching almost to the bottom, which is fitted upon both, contains sodium peroxide, or other alkali superoxide. The charging of the two tubes is done after the lid has been secured to the outer tube and before the bottom is put on. A discharging appliance may be placed in the inner tube, being attached to the bottom by means of a wire, for the purpose of retaining the sodium peroxide and aiding in its mixture with the soap powder when the lid is withdrawn.

The object is to keep these compounds, which form the two chief ingredients of a washing powder, apart from each other until the powder is about to be used, the decomposition of the sodium peroxide, which occurs when it is mixed with moist soap powder, being thus avoided, and the two substances being mixed at the moment when the package containing them is opened.

Business openings and chances to make profitable investments are offered through the "Wanted and For Sale" department, page 48.

The Davidson Commission Co.
POSTAL TELEGRAPH BLDG., CHICAGO
Brokers in Cottonseed Products
Provisions, Lard, Tallow and Grease
Also Fertilizer Materials of all kinds

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 31.....	23,187	852	38,425	22,448
Tuesday, Jan. 1.....	3,722	1,187	20,891	9,339
Wednesday, Jan. 2.....	24,201	1,697	32,374	35,359
Thursday, Jan. 3.....	7,918	1,735	25,779	13,278
Friday, Jan. 4.....	2,738	491	17,008	1,963
Saturday, Jan. 5.....	180	42	13,376	1,911
Total last week.....	61,005	6,024	146,044	83,398
Previous week.....	39,732	2,754	121,518	61,143
Cor. week 1906.....	46,502	3,071	132,250	70,050
Cor. week 1905.....	62,153	4,030	108,450	68,401

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 31.....	6,899	46	8,649	1,510
Tuesday, Jan. 1.....	1,836	14	2,066	1,003
Wednesday, Jan. 2.....	5,526	105	5,749	1,940
Thursday, Jan. 3.....	5,078	66	5,668	2,412
Friday, Jan. 4.....	3,323	117	5,053	3,810
Saturday, Jan. 5.....	408	—	4,746	—
Total last week.....	23,072	348	32,231	11,275
Previous week.....	17,953	224	23,490	4,081
Cor. week 1906.....	19,414	298	43,513	9,082
Cor. week 1905.....	24,362	381	43,511	11,734

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.....	70,868	6,672	154,619	96,950
Year ago.....	46,502	3,071	132,250	70,050
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:				
Week ending January 5, 1907.....			461,000	
Week previous.....			369,000	
Year ago.....			483,000	
Two years ago.....			530,000	
Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:				
Cattle, Hogs, Sheep.				
Week January 5, 1907.....	146,190	317,290	154,100	
Week ago.....	82,800	255,600	106,500	
Year ago.....	122,100	328,100	149,100	
Two years ago.....	119,500	381,500	130,700	

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending January 5, 1907:	
Armour & Co.....	28,500
Swift & Co.....	19,600
Anglo-American.....	7,900
Boyd-Lunham.....	7,700
H. Boore & Co.....	5,700
Continental P. Co.....	3,700
Hammond & Co.....	5,700
Morris & Co.....	9,800
Roberts & Oakie.....	5,200
S. & S.....	10,700
Western Packing Co.....	4,200
Omaha Packing Co.....	9,800
Other packers.....	10,000
Total.....	128,500
Week ago.....	113,300
Year ago.....	122,700
Two years ago.....	132,100

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week January 5, 1907.....	\$5.65	\$6.38	\$5.10	\$7.15
Previous week.....	5.25	6.30	5.15	7.20
Year ago.....	5.00	5.27	5.40	7.30
Two years ago.....	4.00	4.58	5.00	6.80
Three years ago.....	4.70	4.84	4.00	5.70

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$6.30@7.20
Common to good steers.....	4.90@6.30
Inferior to common steers.....	3.85@4.90
Good to fancy cows and heifers.....	3.65@5.00
Western range steers.....	3.85@5.35
Yearlings, good to choice.....	5.15@6.15
Good cutting to fair beef cows.....	2.45@3.25
Fair to choice feeders.....	3.50@4.50
Fair to choice stockers.....	2.75@3.50
Common to good culling cows.....	2.25@2.40
Bulls, common to good.....	2.25@4.00
Bulls, fair to choice.....	4.00@4.50
Calves, fair to good.....	3.00@7.25
Calves, good to choice.....	7.25@8.50

HOGS.

Choice to prime heavy packing sows, 280 lbs. and up.....	\$6.40@6.50
Medium packing sows, 230 lbs. and up.....	6.40@6.50
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows.....	6.45@6.50
Mixed packers, with barrow tops, 230 lbs. and up.....	6.40@6.45
Light barrow butchers, 200 lbs. and up.....	6.40@6.45
Medium light barrow butchers and smooth sows.....	6.40@6.45
Choice light barrows and smooth sows, 100 to 150 lbs.....	6.35@6.45
Light mixed, 175 to 180 lbs.....	6.40@6.45
Rough sows and coarse stags, 300 to 400 lbs.....	5.50@6.00
Rough throw-outs, all weights.....	4.75@5.50

SHEEP.

Good to prime ewes.....	\$5.00@5.40
Native wethers.....	5.50@5.90
Fed western wethers.....	5.40@5.90
Common to fair ewes.....	4.00@4.85
Good to prime native lambs.....	7.25@7.65
Common to fair native lambs.....	6.25@7.00
Fed western lambs.....	6.85@7.00
Common to prime yearlings.....	5.25@6.85
Fed western yearlings.....	5.50@6.00
Fed lambs.....	6.25@6.50
Feeding yearlings.....	5.25@6.00
Feeding wethers.....	4.75@5.25
Bucks and stags.....	2.00@4.50
Cull sheep.....	2.00@3.75
Cull lambs.....	4.50@5.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1907.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	9.29	9.27	9.17	9.27
May.....	9.52	9.52	9.42	9.50
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	—	—	—	—
May.....	9.02	9.05	8.92	9.02
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	16.00	16.00	15.90	16.00
May.....	16.05	16.05	16.47	16.02

MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1907.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	9.20	9.22	9.20	9.20
May.....	9.37	9.45	9.37	9.42
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	8.75	8.77	8.75	8.77
May.....	8.92	9.05	8.92	9.02
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	16.00	16.07	16.00	16.05
May.....	16.45	16.65	16.45	16.60

TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1907.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	9.22	9.22	9.05	9.05
May.....	9.40	9.42	9.25	9.27
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	8.77	8.77	8.60	8.62
May.....	9.05	9.05	8.55	8.87
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	—	—	—	15.75
May.....	16.00	16.02	16.25	16.25

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1907.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	9.07	9.12	9.00	9.12
May.....	9.27	9.37	9.22	9.37
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	—	—	—	8.70
May.....	8.87	8.95	8.82	8.95
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	15.70	15.85	15.70	15.85
May.....	16.25	16.40	16.20	16.40

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1907.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	9.29	9.25	9.20	9.22
May.....	9.45	9.52	9.45	9.50
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	—	—	—	8.87
May.....	9.02	9.10	9.02	9.10
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	—	—	—	16.10
May.....	16.50	16.65	16.50	16.62

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1906.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	9.22	9.25	9.22	9.22
May.....	9.45	9.47	9.45	9.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	8.82	8.82	8.80	8.80
May.....	9.05	9.05	9.00	9.00
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	15.92	15.92	15.90	15.90
May.....	16.50	16.55	16.42	16.42

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, Jan. 9, 1907.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 11; 12@14 ave., 10½; 14@16 ave., 10½; 18@20 ave., 11; green picnic, 5@6 ave., 8½; 6@8 ave., 8½; 8@10 ave., 7½; 10@12 ave., 7½; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., 8; 12@14 ave., 8; green skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 11½; 18@20 ave., 11½; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 11½; 10@12 ave., 11½; 12@14 ave., 11; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 10½; 12@14 ave., 10½; 14@16 ave., 10½; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 11½; 18@20 ave., 11½; 20@22 ave., 11½; 22@24 ave., 11½; 24@26 ave., 11½; 26@28 ave., 11½; No. 1 S. P. picnic, 5@6 ave., 8½; 6@7 ave., 8½; 6@8 ave., 8½; 7@9 ave., 8½; 8@10 ave., 8½; 10@12 ave., 8; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 8½; 10@12 ave., 8½; 12@14 ave., 8½; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 11½; 8@10 ave., 11½; 10@12 ave., 11. Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b., Chicago.

Reid, Henderson & Co.
IMPORTERS
Spices, Herbs, Mexican Products
42 South Water St., CHICAGO
"CONSULT US."

JOHN WISHART & CO.
43 So. Canal Street, Chicago
CONSULTING ENGINEERS and
PACKINGHOUSE SPECIALISTS
Complete Specifications, Installations
and Tests.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roasts.....	15	@20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	14	@18
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20	@25
Native Pot Roasts.....	8	@10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	@12½
Beef Stew.....	5	@8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	10	@10
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8	@10
Corned Ribs.....	3	@5
Corned Flanks.....	10	@12½
Round Steaks.....	10	@12½
Round Roasts.....	8	@10
Shoulder Steaks.....	8	@10
Shoulder Roasts.....	8	@10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	7	@10
Roiled Roast.....	10	@12½

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	\$1.75
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	1.25
Hind Quarters.....	16
Fore Quarters.....	12½
Legs, fancy.....	18
Stew.....	8
Shoulders.....	8
Chops, Rib and Loin.....	22

Mutton.

Legs.....	12½
Stew.....	5
Shoulders.....	8
Hind Quarters.....	12½
Fore Quarters.....	10
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	12½
Pork Chops.....	14
Pork Tenders.....	22
Pork Butts.....	12½
Spare Ribs.....	10
Blades.....	8
Hocks.....	8
Pigs' Heads.....	6
Leaf Lard.....	12

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	12½
Fore Quarters.....	8
Legs.....	14
Breasts.....	8
Shoulders.....	10
Cutlets.....	20
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16

Butchers' Offal.

Tallow.....	3	@ 3¼
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1½	@ 2½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs. (deacons).....	15	@ 16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons).....	80	@ 85

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Spring Chickens		@10½
Turkeys	10	@11
Fowls		@11
Roosters		@ 6½
Ducks	10	@11
Geese, per dozen	5.00	@7.00

Dressed Poultry.

Turkeys.....	14	@16
Chickens.....	7	@10
Ducks.....	10	@11
Geese.....	6	@11

Veal.

Choice.....	9½	@10
Good.....	7½	@9
Medium.....	4	@7
Coarse, heavy.....	5	@8
Coarse, small.....	4	@5

Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	@13½
Ribs, No. 2.....	@11
Ribs, No. 3.....	@6
Loins, No. 1.....	@16
Loins, No. 2.....	@12½
Loins, No. 3.....	@8
Rounds, No. 1.....	@7
Rounds, No. 2.....	@6½
Rounds, No. 3.....	@5½
Chucks, No. 1.....	@6½
Chucks, No. 2.....	@5
Chucks, No. 3.....	@4
Plates, No. 1.....	@4½
Plates, No. 2.....	@4
Plates, No. 3.....	@3

Butter.

Creamery Prints		@34
Creamery Extras		@33
Creamery Firsts	27	@29
Creamery Seconds	22	@24
Dairies, Choice		@27
Dairies, Firsts	24	@25
Dairies, Packing Stock	10	@10½
Renovated	23	@24

Eggs.

Extras	@26
Prime Firsts	@25
Firsts	@23
Fresh at market, cases inc.	21 @23

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Western Cows	5	@ 6 1/2
Good Native Steers	7	@ 8 1/2
Western Steers	5 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Native Steers, Medium	6	@ 7 1/2
Heifers, Good	7 1/2	@ 8
Heifers, Medium	6	@ 7
Hind Quarters	1.25	over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	1.00	under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks	6 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Cow Chucks	4 1/2	@ 5
Boneless Chucks	5	@ 6
Medium Plates	2 1/2	@ 2 3/4
Steer Plates	3 1/2	@ 4
Cow Rounds	6	@ 7
Steer Rounds	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Cow Loins, Medium	10	@ 10
Cow Loins, Good	12	@ 12
Steer Loins, Light	13	@ 14
Steer Loins, Heavy	17	@ 17
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	21	@ 21
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	18	@ 18
Strip Loins	9	@ 9
Sirloin Butts	10	@ 10
Shoulder Clods	8	@ 8
Rolls	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Rump Butts	7	@ 7
Trimnings	4	@ 4
Shank	2 1/2	@ 3 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	10	@ 10
Cow Ribs, Common Light	8	@ 8
Steer Ribs, Light	12	@ 12
Steer Ribs, Heavy	14	@ 14
Loin Ends, steer-native	10	@ 10
Loin Ends, cow	9	@ 9
Hanging Tenderloins	5	@ 5
Flank Steak	7	@ 10

Beef Offal.

Livers	3 1/2	@ 3 1/2
Hearts	2 1/2	@ 2 1/2
Tongues	12	@ 12
Sweetbreads	15	@ 15
Ox Tail, per lb.	4	@ 4 1/2
Fresh Tripe—plain	2 1/2	@ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4	@ 4
Kidneys, each	4	@ 4
Brains	4	@ 4

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	6	@ 6 1/2
Light Carcass	7	@ 7 1/2
Medium Carcass	8	@ 8 1/2
Good Carcass	10	@ 11
Medium Saddles	10	@ 10
Good Saddles	13	@ 13
Medium Racks	5	@ 5
Good Racks	9	@ 9

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	4	@ 4
Sweetbreads	15	@ 15
Pickles	25	@ 30
Heads, each	10	@ 15

Lambs.

Medium Cawl	8	@ 9
Good Cawl	10 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	12	@ 13
Saddles Cawl	12 1/2	@ 13 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddles	14	@ 15
Cawl Lamb Racks	10	@ 10
R. D. Lamb Racks	10	@ 10
Lamb Fries, per pair	10	@ 10
Lamb Tongues, each	6	@ 6
Lamb Kidneys, each	2	@ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	8	@ 9
Good Sheep	9	@ 9
Medium Saddles	10	@ 10
Good Saddles	11	@ 11
Medium Racks	8	@ 8
Good Racks	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Mutton Legs	11	@ 11 1/2
Mutton Stew	12	@ 12
Mutton Loins	12	@ 12
Sheep Tongues, each	4	@ 4
Sheep Heads, each	7	@ 7

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Pork Loins	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Leaf Lard	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Tenderloins	16	@ 16
Spare Ribs	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Butts	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Hocks	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Trimnings	7	@ 7
Tails	5	@ 5
Snouts	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Pigs' Feet	3 1/2	@ 3 1/2
Pigs' Heads	4	@ 4
Blade Bones	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Cheek Meat	4	@ 4
Hog Pinches	3 1/2	@ 3 1/2
Neck Bones	2 1/2	@ 2 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Pork Hearts	2 1/2	@ 2 1/2
Pork Kidneys	2 1/2	@ 2 1/2
Pork Tongues	9	@ 9
Slop Bones	3 1/2	@ 3 1/2
Tail Bones	4	@ 4
Brains	4	@ 4
Backfat	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Hams	11	@ 12
Calas	8	@ 8 1/2
Bellies	12	@ 12
Shoulders	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 6
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	@ 5 1/2
Choice Bologna	@ 7
Viennas	@ 8
Frankfurters	@ 8
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 7
Tongue	@ 8 1/2
White Tongue	@ 9
Mixed Sausage	@ 9 1/2
Prepared Sausage	@ 11
New England Sausage	@ 12
Berliner Sausage	@ 9
Boneless Sausage	@ 15
Oxford Sausage	@ 15
Pollab Sausage	@ 8
Leona, Garlach, Knoblauch	@ 8
Smoked Pork	@ 8
Veal Sausage	@ 14
Farm Sausage	@ 8 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 8 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 8 1/2
Special Prepared Sausage	@ 8 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 6
Ham Bologna	@ 7 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 11
Special Compressed Ham	@ 11

Summer Sausage.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry	@ 10
German Salami, New Dry	@ 15
Holsteiner, New	@ 12
Mettwurst, New	@ 12
Farmer, New	@ 13
Darles, H. C., New	@ 21
Italian Salami, New	@ 21
Monarque Cervelat	@ 16
Capsicola	@ 1

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	\$4.00
Smoked Pork, 2-20	3.50
Bologna, 1-50	3.00
Bologna, 2-20	2.50
Viennas, 1-50	4.50
Viennas, 2-20	4.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$5.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.40
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	0.85
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	—

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 dos. to case	\$1.27 1/2
2 lbs., 1 or 2 dos. to case	2.35
4 lbs., 1 dos. to case	4.70
6 lbs., 1 dos. to case	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 dos. to case	17.75

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	3.55
4 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	5.50
8 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	11.00
6 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.00 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	@ 10.50
Plate Beef	@ 10.00
Extra Mess Beef	@ 8.50
Prime Mess Beef	@ 8.50
Beef Hams	@ 10.00
Rump Butts	@ 10.50
Mess Pork	@ 10.50
Clear Fat Backs	@ 17.50
Family Back Pork	@ 18.50
Bean Pork	@ 15.75

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tierces	@ 11 1/2
Lard, substitute, tierces	@ 8 1/2
Lard compounds	@ 8 1/2
Barrels	1/2 c. over tier.
Half barrels	1/4 c. over tier.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	1/2 c. over tier.
Cooking Oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 53

BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	@ 11
	@ 16

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@ 8 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 8 1/2
Short Cuts	@ 9 1/2
Bacon meats, 14@16, more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. average	@ 14
Hams, 16 lbs. average	@ 14
Skinned Hams	@ 14
Calas, 6@7 lbs. average	@ 9 1/2
Calas, 8@12 lbs. average	@ 9 1/2
Breakfast bacon, fancy	@ 19
Wide, 8 1/2@10 ave., and Strip, 4 1/2@5 ave.	@ 14
Wide, 10@12 average, and Strip, 5@6 ave.	@ 14
Wide, 12@14 average, and Strip, 6@7 ave.	@ 12 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	@ 14
Dried Beef Insides	@ 15
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 12
Dried Beef Outlets	@ 18
Regular Boiled Hams	@ 18 1/2
Smoked Hams	@ 14 1/2
Boiled Picnic Hams	@ 21 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 13

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Rounds, per set	@ 13

Middles, per set	@ 35
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 5
Hog casings, as packed	@ 25
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 50
Hog middles, per set	@ 12
Hog bungs, export	@ 13
Hog bungs, large mediums	@ 8 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	@ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 70
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 60
Beef weasands	@ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	@ 22
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 18
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	\$2.65 @ 2.70
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 2.45
Concent, tankage, 15% per unit	@ 2.45
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	2.60 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.55 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.40 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20% per unit	2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 35% per unit	@ 25.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs. average	\$275.00
Horns, black, per unit	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00
Horns, white, per ton	65.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	45.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	60.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	70.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	100.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	@ 9.12 1/2
Prime steam, loose	@ 8.62 1/2
Neutral	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Compound	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Leaf	8 1/2 @ 9

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	@ 11 1/2
Oleo No. 2	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Mutton	@ 11 1/2
Tallow	@ 7 1/2
Girase	6 @ 6 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces	75 @ 77
Extra No. 1 lard oil	54 @ 56
No. 1 lard oil	40 @ 50
No. 2 lard oil	47 @ 48
Oleo oil, extra	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	9 1/2 @ 10
Oleo stock	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces	68 @ 72
Acidless tallow oil, tierces	57 @ 58
Corn oil	\$4.70

TALLOW.

Edible	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Prime city	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Choice country	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' Prime	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/2 @ 7
White, "A"	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "B"	6 @ 6 1/2
Bone	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
House	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brown	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Glue Stock	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Neatsfoot Stock	@ 5
Garbage Grease	4 1/2 @ 5

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	46 @ 46 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade	36 @ 40
Soap, bbis., concn.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Soap stock, bbis., reg., 50% F. A.	@ 1 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	\$1.62 1/2 @ 1.65
Barrels, ash	1.25 @ 1.27 1/2
Barrels, oak	1.45 @ 1.50

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltper	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	10 @ 11
Borax	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sugar	
White, clarified	@ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	@ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified	@ 4 1/2
Salt	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.35
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	2.00
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.00
Casing salt, bbis., 280 lbs., 2x@3x	1.35

LOUIS A. HOWARD & C.

Dealers
Office, Postal Telegraph Building
Warehouse, Union Stock Yards
TALLOW, LARD OIL, CRACKLINGS, GLIBERSTOCK, GREASE, NEATSFOOT OIL, BONES, FERTILIZERS, STRAIRINES, TALLOW OIL, BONE MEAL, HOPES AND HORNS
IF YOU WANT TO SELL, WRITE US

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.40@5.25
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.60@ 5.80
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.00@ 4.50
Oxen and stage.....	2.75@ 4.85
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.50@ 4.50
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.15@ 5.75

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$9.75@
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	8.25@9.50
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	3.50@8.00
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@5.00
Live veal calves, barnyards, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@4.00
Live veal calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@5.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$8.00@8.37
Live lambs, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@7.75
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	5.25@6.00
Live sheep, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	5.25@5.75
Live sheep, com. to fair, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@5.00
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	2.50@3.25

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$7.05
Hogs, medium.....	7.10
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	7.20
Pigs.....	7.35@ 7.40
Roughs.....	6.95@ 6.25

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Choice native, light.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Common to fair, native.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Choice native, light.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Native, common to fair.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Choice Western, light.....	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Common to fair Texas.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Good to choice bellers.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Common to fair bellers.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Choice cows.....	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Common to fair cows.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stage.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stage.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Fleshy hologna bulls.....	5 1/2 @ 6
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	11 @ 11 1/2

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 12 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2 ribs, 9c. per lb.; No. 3 ribs, 7 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 13 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2 loins, 10c. per lb.; No. 3 loins, 8c. per lb.; No. 1 chuck, 7 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2 chuck, 6c. per lb.; No. 3 chuck, 5c. per lb.; No. 1 round, 8 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2 round, 7c. per lb.; No. 3 round, 6c. per lb.	
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DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	11 1/4 @ 11 1/2
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	11 1/4 @ 11 1/2
Western calves, prime, per lb.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Western calves, fair to good.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Western calves, common.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	8 @ 10 1/2
Hogs, heavy.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	8 @ 9 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	12 @ 12 1/2 @ 13
Spring lambs, good.....	11 @ 12
Yearling lambs.....	10 @ 11
Sheep, choice.....	9 @ 10
Sheep, medium to good.....	8 @ 9
Sheep, culls.....	6 1/2 @ 8 1/2

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs, average.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs, average.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Smoked hams, heavy.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Smoked Picnic, light.....	10 @ 10 1/2

Smoked Picnic, heavy.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Smoked shoulders.....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	13 1/2 @ 14
Dried beef sets.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	15 @ 16 1/2
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	11 @ 11 1/2

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut.....	@ \$70.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40@45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	42.00 @ 45.00
Horns, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Thigh bones, av. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 80.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@ 220.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	75 @ 80c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50 @ 60c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	30 @ 40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @ 30c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	15 @ 25c. a piece
Calves' livers.....	25 @ 35c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @ 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/2 @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@ 8c. a pound
Ortails.....	@ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	@ 10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	@ 12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @ 25c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@ 10c. a pair
Fresh pork, loins, city.....	12 1/2
Fresh pork, loins, Western.....	12

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 1 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@ 50

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, free of salt, in Hercules or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	18
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	14
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, hams, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	6 1/2
Beef, hams, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6 1/2
Beef, wassands, per 1,000, No. 1a.....	5 1/2
Beef wassands, per 1,000, No. 2a.....	2 1/2 @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	14 1/2	16
Pepper, Sing., black.....	13	18 1/2
Pepper, P'nnng, white.....	14 1/2	15 1/2
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	11	14
Pepper, shot.....	14	—
Allspice.....	7	9 1/2
Coriander.....	6	8
Cloves.....	17	30
Mace.....	47	52

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Crystals.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Powdered.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	.30
No. 2 skins.....	.18
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.18
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	.16
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	1.65
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.70
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.05
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	1.90
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.90
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.80
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.30
Branded skins.....	.11
Branded kips.....	1.40
Heavy branded kips.....	1.65
Ticky skins.....	.11
Ticky kips.....	1.50
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.70
No. 3 skins.....	.11

DRESSED POULTRY.

DRY PACKED.

Turkeys—Western, young hens, fancy.....	16 @ 17
Western, hens and toms mixed, fancy.....	@ 16
Western, young toms, fancy.....	15 @ 16
Western, fair to good.....	13 @ 14
Southwestern, average best.....	12 @ 13
Southwestern, fair to good.....	12 @ 13
Inferior.....	10 @ 11
Western, old, choice.....	14 @ 15
Chickens—Broilers, 4 lbs. to pair and under—	
Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	24 @ 25
Philadelphia, dry-picked, avg. run.....	18 @ 20
Other Pa. & N. Y., dry-picked, fancy.....	18 @ 20
Other Pa. & N. Y., d. p., avg. run.....	15 @ 17

Chickens—Roasting, 8 to 12 lbs. to pair—	
Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	18 @ 20
Other Pa. & N. Y., roast, d. p. fancy.....	14 @ 15
Western, dry-picked, milk-fed, fancy.....	14 @ 15
Western, dry-picked, fancy.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, fancy.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Other Western, scalded, fancy.....	12 @ 12 1/2

Chickens—Medium weights, 5 to 7 lbs. to pair—	
Phila., dry-picked, average run.....	@ 13 1/2
Other Pa. & N. Y., dry-picked, avg. run.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Western, milk fed.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Western, scalded, average.....	10 @ 10 1/2

Fowls—Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	@ 13 1/2
Phila., dry-picked, average run.....	@ 13
Western, d. p., fancy, 4 to 5 lbs. each.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Western, dry-picked, best average run.....	10 @ 11
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, fancy.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Other Western, scalded, fancy.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Western scalded, best average run.....	10 @ 11
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	5 @ 9

Other Poultry—	
Old cocks, dry-picked.....	@ 8 1/2
Old cocks, scalded.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Geese, spring, Maryland, fancy.....	14 @ 15
Geese, spring, Western, fancy.....	11 @ 12
Ducks, spring, Maryland, fancy.....	14 @ 15
Ducks, spring, Ohio and Mich., choice.....	12 @ 13
Ducks, spring, Western, choice.....	11 @ 12
Squabs, prime white, 10 lbs. to dozn., per dozen.....	@ 4.75
Squabs, prime white, 6@8 1/2 lbs. to dozn.....	@ 2.00
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	1.75 @ 2.00

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens.....	@ 11 1/2
Fowls, per lb.....	@ 13 1/2
Roosters, per lb.....	@ 9
Turkeys, per lb.....	@ 12 1/2
Ducks, per lb.....	@ 13
Geese, per lb.....	@ 11

GAME.

Wild Ducks—Canvasback, per pair.....	2.00 @ 3.00
Redhead, per pair.....	1.50 @ 2.00
Blackhead, per pair.....	1.75 @ 2.00
Malard, per pair.....	1.25 @ 1.50
Blue Wing Teal, per pair.....	1.75 @ 2.00
Green Wing Teal, per pair.....	.85 @ .85
Ruddy, per pair.....	1.00 @ 1.25
Widgeon, per pair.....	.25 @ .30
Common, per pair.....	.30 @ .40
Rabbits—Cotton tail, pair.....	1.80 @ .20
Jacks, per pair.....	.40 @ .50

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @ 23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @ 25.50
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine.....	2.95 @ 3.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	7.55
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.85
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.50 and 10c.
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 19.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	10.00 @ 11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	3.10 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 5 p. c. ammonia per ton.....	2.65 @ .35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,500 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.95 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @ 10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (40@40 p. c. less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 48 p. c.....	1.10 1/2 @ 1.20 1/2
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.18 1/2 @ 2.27 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S.P.....	.50 @ .40

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Bowles Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Jan. 9.

CATTLE.—Monday's receipts of cattle footed up 32,429. The quality of the offerings was poor and nothing good enough to sell over \$6.90, although a fancy lot would have doubtless brought last week's top of \$7.20. Most of the \$5@5.75 cattle sold at 10c. decline. Feeder buyers were in active competition on the \$4.60 kind and under. Exporters bought freely at \$5.50@5.85 and the bulk of the good shipping grades went at \$6@6.50. A big string of medium to good killers went at \$5.00@5.60 with the commoner kinds at \$4.25@4.75. Tuesday's run of 6,722 met with good demand at steady prices, except that the Eastern shipping orders were light and some late arrivals from Monday met with poor competition; the market otherwise was generally steady. Wednesday's receipts estimated at 22,000. The fat strong weight steers were in good demand at strong prices. Best cattle sold at \$7.15 and a few choice lots went at \$6.60@6.90, but the proportion above \$6.50 was small. Bulk of the fat heavy steers going at \$5.85@6.35, and good export cattle at \$5.50@6. Warm-up, fair quality, light killers \$4.60@4.90. Feeder buyers again in competition on cattle under \$4.60.

The supply of butcher stock the past two weeks has been light and the trade was in shape to take care of Monday's big run at steady prices. A good clearance was made and values Tuesday and Wednesday ruled strong to 10c. higher. Good fat cows and heifers showing most strength. The medium and common grades unchanged. Veal calves advanced 50c. on Tuesday and continued strong to-day. Bulls in good demand at steady prices. A good inquiry prevails for milkers and springers.

HOGS.—Although the receipts of hogs for the first three days of this week show an increase of about 25,000 as compared with what was received at same period one week ago, prices have undergone but very little change. Monday, with receipts estimated at 50,000, the market opened 10c. lower than Saturday's best prices. Later the strong demand forced an improvement and the average decline was barely 5c. Eastern orders were fairly liberal, which helped to strengthen the ideas of our local operators. Tuesday's estimate placed receipts at 27,000 but the actual arrivals were 33,991. The market opened fully steady with Monday and the bulk of the supply moved freely with a good demand from all sources, but being influenced by a slump in the provision trade there was a decidedly weak feeling at the finish, late arrivals selling 5c. lower than the early prices. Wednesday's receipts estimated at 36,000, which amount was fully up to all expectations. Shippers and speculators were the principal buyers at the start while the big fellows held off for hogs at 10c. decline. Packers acted quite friendly to the market toward the closing and very few hogs which arrived in time remain unsold. Quotations: Choice heavy shipping, 250 to 300 lbs., \$6.45@6.50; light butchers, 180 to 230 lbs., \$6.40@6.45; light mixed, 200 to 230 lbs., \$6.30@6.40; choice light, 150 to 180 lbs., \$6.35@6.40; mixed packing, 240 to 280 lbs., \$6.35@6.42½; heavy packing hogs, 300 to 400 lbs., \$6.30@6.45; rough packers, in small lots, \$5.90@6.20; stags, \$5.25@6; boars, \$4@4.50; good pigs of all weights, \$5.75@6.25; common and undesirable lots, \$4.50@5.50.

SHEEP.—Monday's receipts of 36,000 sheep and lambs sold at steady closing prices of last week with exception of plain and inferior grades which showed a decline of 10@15c. Tuesday's supply of 11,000 and cooler weather showed more activity in the trade with sheep unchanged but lambs strong to 10c. higher. To-day's estimate being 22,000 and much cooler weather added strength to the trade with lambs unchanged but sheep 15c. higher. Export buyers were in action and took all suitable grades at prices rang-

ing from \$5.50@5.65. Strong demand prevails for feeding sheep and lambs. Range of prices at present are as follows: Native wethers good to prime, \$5.60@5.90; fed Western plain to prime, \$5.15@5.75; yearlings fair to fancy light, \$6.25@6.50; medium to choice heavy \$5.85@6.25; good to choice native ewes, \$5.25@5.50; fair to medium, \$4.40@5; plain to choice Western ewes, \$4.50@5.40; cull ewes, \$2.25@3.50; bucks and stags, \$2.50@4.50; feeding wethers, \$5@5.15; feeding yearling wethers, \$5.25@5.65; feeding ewes, \$3.75@4.25. Good to choice lambs, \$7.50@7.75; medium, \$7.25@7.50; fair to medium light, \$6.50@7; culls, \$5.50@6; feeders, \$6.50@7, as to weight and shearing quality.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Jan. 11.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 58,100; last week, 40,500; same week last year, 48,300. Cattle prices were lower on Monday, but the market has fully recovered since and averages steady with a week ago. Top fed steers sold at \$6.25 on different days; bulk of steers, \$4.75@5.00; cows high as compared with steers, at \$2.75@4.50; heifers, \$3.25@5.00; bulls highest of the winter, \$3.00@4.40. Calves are firm; veal, \$6.00@7.50; heavy calves, \$3.50@4.50. Quarantine cattle are steady; receipts larger than heretofore; steers, \$3.75@5.00; cows, \$2.40@3.75. The supply of stockers and feeders is much larger; everything is readily absorbed at a steady price.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 58,900; last week, 45,000; same week last year, 60,900. Although the week has been full of fluctuation, good markets have prevailed, as packers needs are urgent. The market is a shade lower to-day; top, \$6.50, same as last Friday; bulk, \$6.40@6.47½; light hogs, \$6.30@6.42½; pigs, 50c. higher than a week ago, around \$5.50.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 27,200; last week, 20,500; same week last year, 35,400. Mutton prices were lower Monday, but recovered the loss Tuesday and have remained steady since, about like a week ago. Nothing fancy has arrived this week. Lambs are selling at \$6.90@7.50; yearlings, \$5.90@6.55; wethers, \$5.00@5.70; ewes, \$4.85@5.25.

HIDES are steady; quality poorer; green salted, 80% @11¼c.; glue, 7c.; dry flint butcher, 20@22c.; culls, 10@13c.; sheep pelts, 12@16c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	523	—	—
Armour	5,975	16,526	5,092
Cudahy	4,930	6,820	2,157
Fowler	1,532	—	1,400
Morris	6,549	8,687	3,317
Ruddy	720	—	—
Schwarzschild	4,292	10,773	2,630
Swift	6,230	13,257	6,546

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Jan. 8, 1907.

Cattle receipts were tolerably liberal last week and partly for this reason and partly owing to the unseasonably mild weather the market was rather easier during the early part of the week, but later with colder weather and smaller supplies a reaction set in and closing prices were fully steady with a week ago. It was the same way with cows and heifers, the market closing strong for all desirable offerings. So far this week the supply has been heavier all around and prices have shaded off slightly on both butchers' stock and beef steers. Good to choice 1,200 to 1,550-pound beefs are quoted at \$5.50@6.25; fair to good 1,000 to 1,400-pound beefs at \$4.80@5.40, and the common to fair warmed up and partly fatted grades at \$4.00@4.75. Fair to good Western range beefs sold at \$4.30@5.00. Cows and heifers are selling at a range of \$2.00@4.50, with most of the trading around \$3.00@3.75. Business in stockers and feeders has been decidedly active for some time, with prices working sharply higher.

Common to choice grades are selling from \$3.00 to \$4.75, with the bulk of the business around \$3.75@4.25.

Hogs are selling stronger than a week ago, despite the considerable increase in supplies. The demand from both packers and shippers is very keen and as there is little spread in prices between heavy and light weights the range is narrower than it has been for a long time past. All the conditions surrounding the trade are bullish, although dealers are looking for quite a little increase in supplies from now on. To-day with 10,000 hogs here the market was steady to a shade stronger. Tops brought \$6.35 as against \$6.27 on last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was at \$6.25@6.30, as against \$6.20@6.25 a week ago.

Under the influence of heavier receipts and unfavorable advices from Eastern markets the trade has been rather dull for several days and the trend of prices has been lower all along the line. Strictly fat stuff is very scarce and the short fed and half fat stuff is hard to sell at anything like satisfactory figures. Feeder grades are in good request and selling about the same as a week ago. Quotations on killers: Good to choice lambs, \$7.00@7.40; fair to good lambs, \$6.75@7.00; good to choice yearlings, lamb weights, \$6.00@6.25; fair to good yearlings, lamb weights, \$5.75@6.00; good to choice yearlings, heavy weights, \$5.75@6.00; fair to good yearlings, heavy weights, \$5.50@5.75; good to choice old wethers, \$5.25@5.50; fair to good old wethers, \$5.00@5.25; good to choice ewes, \$4.85@5.00; fair to good ewes, \$4.35@4.85. Quotations on feeders: Good to choice lambs, \$6.25@6.50; medium lambs, \$5.75@6.25; light lambs, \$4.25@5.25; yearlings, \$5.15@5.50; wethers, \$4.75@5.25; ewes, \$3.70@4.50; breeding ewes, \$4.50@5.00.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 8, 1907.

The receipts of cattle to-day were somewhat more liberal than have been coming recently, but the demand appears to be in condition to absorb moderately increased receipts and trade continues to hold quite active tone without much variation in prices. Steers of fairly attractive quality and finish sold readily to-day at about steady prices, but the cheaper kinds, especially those light steers just a little above feeders in weight and price, seemed to sell rather slowly and were considered weak to a dime lower, but at the close it was found that a good clearance had been made. The best steers here sold at \$5.65, with quite a sprinkling of light to medium weight and fair to good quality going at \$4.80@5.40. Market for cows and heifers opened up steady, but showed a lagging tone towards the finish and some late sales were considered a point or two lower. Some very good steers and heifers mixed sold up to \$4.70, but there were not many heifers good enough to sell as high as \$4.00, and cows sold mostly under \$3.75. Calves show a break of 50c. from high time of last week. Stock cattle of all kinds are holding about steady, and there are not enough coming to supply the demand at this point, with prices on the highest level of the winter.

The two expired days of this week are showing quite a spurt in the marketward movement of hogs at all leading points, but the demand is proving fully equal to the supply and prices are holding up well. To-day the largest run of the winter season arrived at this market. During early runs there was some sparring for lower prices, but the demand was too strong to permit of much parleying and the trade soon got to going on a basis of steady to a shade lower and later in the day this condition firmed up a little bit.

JOSEPH E. SCHOEN

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Analytical and Consulting Chemist
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SPECIALTIES—Fertilizers and Allied Industries, Food and Manufacturing Processes

so that the average prices were about steady with a fancy top selling a top over the outside prices of the previous day. The movements of buyers on this little spurt of receipts do not seem to indicate that they regard this as the beginning of a protracted big run and the market appears to be in good healthy tone on a basis of around present prices.

Local receipts of sheep and lambs are running quite moderate, but prices do not seem to rally from the break of late last week, in fact, except for very choice kinds, a small decline has been scored yesterday and to-day.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JANUARY 7, 1907.

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,552	1	657	6,643	14,539
Sixtieth street	1,079	40	1,776	8,007	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	16,532
Lehigh Valley	5,000	—	—	—	—
Weehawken	850	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	64	95	38	3,850
Totals	10,481	105	2,528	14,688	34,921
Totals last week	10,233	93	2,456	15,336	33,808

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Schwarzschild & S. Ss. Bovine	425	—	—
Schwarzschild & S. Ss. Mesaba	349	—	1,500
Schwarzschild & S. Ss. St. Paul	—	—	1,200
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Bovine	440	—	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Mesaba	350	—	—
Morris Beef Co. Ss. Bovine	—	—	3,900
Morris Beef Co. Ss. Oceanic	—	—	2,250
Swift Beef Co. Ss. Oceanic	—	—	2,150
Armour & Co. Ss. St. Paul	—	—	2,400
Miscellaneous Ss. Bermudian	46	30	—
A. S. Lancelotti, Ss. Grenada	—	20	—
Total exports	1,610	50	13,400
Total exports last week	1,726	16	12,000

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO JANUARY 7, 1907.

Exports from:	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
New York	1,610	50	13,400
Boston	2,920	1,474	6,500
Baltimore	889	983	—
Philadelphia	579	—	600
Portland	1,319	1,189	—
St. John's	818	—	—
Exports to:			
London	2,763	—	8,350
Liverpool	3,641	3,646	12,150
Glasgow	1,190	—	—
Bristol	230	—	—
Manchester	229	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies	46	50	—
Totals to all ports	8,135	5,696	20,500
Totals to all ports last week	11,158	3,024	24,900

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending January 5:

CATTLE.

Chicago	37,903
Omaha	27,745
Kansas City	26,537
St. Joseph	8,509
Cudahy	436
Sioux City	2,679
Wichita	356
New York and Jersey City	8,976
Port Worth	8,539
Detroit	1,955

HOGS.

Chicago	113,813
Omaha	27,745
Kansas City	53,779
St. Joseph	32,533
Cudahy	15,020
Sioux City	20,564
Ottumwa	14,100
Cedar Rapids	14,862
Wichita	2,601
Bloomington	2,054
Indianapolis	25,919
New York and Jersey City	34,921
Port Worth	8,121
Detroit	7,919

SHEEP.

Chicago	72,123
Omaha	17,519
Kansas City	20,115
St. Joseph	11,173
Cudahy	412
Sioux City	195
New York and Jersey City	8,976
Port Worth	826
Detroit	2,525

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Visitors.—Duncan Macdonald, London; W. Z. Gear, John Corbett, W. M. Kirkpatrick, Montreal; J. F. Hill, N. L. Coryell, Boston; G. L. Kayton, Savannah; William Butler, Norfolk; W. C. Elmore, Sidney Mitchell, Charleston.

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$9.45@9.50, nominal; city steam, \$9@9.25, nominal; refined Continent, tes., \$9.90; do., South America, tes., \$10.65; kegs, \$11.65. Compound \$8.25.

HOG MARKETS, JAN. 11.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 30,000; weak to 5c. lower; \$6.20@6.55.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 9,000; weak; \$6.37½@6.50.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 7,000; shade lower; \$6.20@6.35.

ST. LOUIS.—Lower; \$5.90@6.50.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 11,000; lower; \$6.25@6.65.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 5,100; 10c. higher; \$6.80@7.

CLEVELAND.—Strong; active; all grades, \$6.70.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Jan. 11.—Beef, extra India mess, 73s. 9d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 83s. 9d.; shoulders, 48s.; hams, shore clear, 59s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 51s.; do., short ribs, 55s.; do., long clear, 28@34 lbs., 53s.; do., 35@40 lbs., 52s. 6d.; do., short clear, 48s.; bellies, 59s. Tallow, 28s. Turpentine, 51s. 6d. Rosin, common, 10s. 6d. Lard, spot, prime Western, tierces, 47s.; do., American refined, pails, 48s. 3d. Cheese, white, 62s.; do., colored, 64s. Lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, 47½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 35s. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 24s. 1½d. Linseed (London), La Plata, January and February, 39s. 7½d.; Calcutta, 42s. Linseed oil (London), 21s. 7½d. Refined petroleum (London), spot, 67-16d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Oleo business in the new year has so far been very satisfactory. Churners are taking hold of oil freely and prices are unchanged from what they were at the close of last year. Complaints continue that cattle have less fat than this time last year. Complaints continue that cattle have less fat than this time last year, which materially reduces the production of oleo oil, particularly so of the best grades. Since the stock of oleo both in this country and abroad continues light, we may look for a satisfactory oleo trade for some time to come. Europe is taking hold freely of neutral lard in view of the price, which is now close to that of oleo oil, but trouble continues to exist to get choice qualities of butter oils, which will remain scarce during the entire season and will remain at a big premium until we get our next crop.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Thomas H. White & Co.)

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 9, 1907.—The market for ammoniates during the past month was without any special feature. Producers succeeded in holding prices up to their previous high level, but it was more through the lack of surplus stocks than through any assistance from the buyers that this was done. Outside of a small number of inquiries here and there, few buyers in any section were interested in animal ammoniates at prevailing prices, and for this reason quotations as shown below are to a great extent nominal. We quote:

Ground tankage, 12 and 12, \$2.62½ and 10 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 11 and 15, \$2.65 and 10 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 7½ and 12, \$2.90 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.70 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground concentrated tankage, \$2.45 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago.

Nitrate of soda: 1907, January, \$2.43½ per 100 lbs.; January-March, \$2.43½ per 100 lbs.; April-June, \$2.41½ per 100 lbs.; July-December, \$2.37½ per 100 lbs.; January-December, \$2.38¾ per 100 lbs.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—During the closing days of the month the market for prompt shipment was very weak; cables quote \$2.95 to \$2.97½, c. i. f. Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York in good single bags, for either prompt or futures.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Somewhat larger supplies of hogs at the packing points, and their prices were in part 5c. lower. The products markets opened rather weak, and they almost at once became moderately lower, more especially pork and ribs.

Cottonseed Oil.

The New York market opens very dull and rather tame. Early "call" prices: January at 41¼@42¼c.; February at 40¼@41¼c.; March, 40@40¼c.; sale 100 bbls. at 40c.; May at 39@39¼c.; July at 39@39¼c.; September at 39¼@40c. Immediately after the call, sale 100 March at 40c.; January offered at 41¼c., and May offered at 39¼c. Hardly any disposition to trade either way.

Tallow.

Nothing new for the day and the market stands essentially as noted in our review in another column.

Oleo Stearine.

Firm with very moderate offerings of supplies in New York and not large supplies in Chicago. Quoted at 11¾c. in New York and 11½@11¾c. in Chicago.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

(Concluded from page 28.)

Kansas City.

	Dec. 31, 1906.	Dec. 31, 1905.
Mess pork, bbls.	117	447
Other kinds pork, bbls.	2,050	1,365
P. S. lard, contract, tes.	1,523	1,626
Other kinds lard, tes.	6,843	4,038
Short rib middles, lbs.	969,100	1,820,500
Extra s. rib, mid., lbs.	704,300	—
Short clear mid., lbs.	207,800	120,300
Extra S. C. mid., lbs.	3,439,700	5,960,100
Long clear mid., lbs.	25,000	59,800
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	1,063,800	1,243,700
D. S. bellies, lbs.	3,474,300	5,267,400
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	322,100	467,200
S. P. hams, lbs.	10,547,200	14,553,200
S. P. bellies, lbs.	2,348,600	3,837,300
S. P. Cal. ham, lbs.	1,736,900	3,145,200
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	3,565,100	3,304,500
Other cut meat, lbs.	3,970,400	4,322,700

Total cut meats, lbs. 32,404,300 44,101,900

Omaha.

	Dec. 31, 1906.	Dec. 30, 1905.
Mess pork, bbls.	37	288
Other kinds bbl. pork.	1,576	1,761
F. S. lard, "contract" tes.	2,071	1,333
Other kinds lard, tes.	957	1,303
Short rib middles, lbs.	487,483	1,072,380
Short clear middles, lbs.	509,841	119,786
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	2,680,162	2,454,584
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	1,169,959	1,822,872
Long clear middles, lbs.	14,000	15,268
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	521,337	462,599
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	271,514	322,038
S. P. hams, lbs.	4,606,803	5,493,582
D. S. bellies, lbs.	2,515,066	3,743,167
S. P. bellies, lbs.	1,283,467	1,562,413
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lbs.	1,409,917	1,761,512
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	3,636,179	4,252,444
Other cuts meats, lbs.	1,235,845	1,899,517

Total cut meats, lbs. 20,341,573 24,986,162

Retail Section

SUNDAY CLOSING IN MICHIGAN.

Butchers of Calumet, Mich., are endeavoring to effect an agreement with all other retailers to close stores at 6 P. M. every week day except Saturday and Monday between January 1 and April 1. This early closing movement is meeting with hearty support and promises to succeed.

OBJECT TO SIDEWALK VENDORS.

At a recent meeting of the Master Butchers' Association, of Boston, Mass., resolutions were adopted protesting against the practice of wholesale dealers allowing their premises to be utilized by itinerant vendors on Saturdays and days previous to holidays and objecting to the letting of space on sidewalks for the erection of temporary stands. The ground of objection is the injury thereby done to the permanent retailers. A copy of the resolutions was forwarded to the district attorney, who had his officers investigate the matter.

RETAILERS SPLIT IN ST. LOUIS.

It is reported from St. Louis that the dissension among retail butchers in that city over the Sunday closing question has resulted in the formation of a rival association by those who oppose the views of the majority of the St. Louis Master Butchers' Association. The new organization is to be called the St. Louis Retail Meat Dealers' Association. Attempts to secure Sunday closing by agreement have failed, and it is said a Sunday closing bill will be presented to the present session of the Missouri legislature. J. H. Schofield, secretary of the United Master Butchers of America, the national organization, has been one of the leaders in the movement to secure Sunday closing, and has done vigorous work in that direction.

PORK SAUSAGE.

Following is a recipe for pork sausage which is very generally used: Take eighty pounds of nice, lean fresh pork, trimmings, chopped fine; 16 pounds well boiled rice, pulverized; 2 pounds pigs' liver, also chopped

fine; and 2 pounds unsmoked, nice, cured bacon; the whole well chopped and thoroughly mixed. To this may be added, if necessary, water to make the desired consistency. Season with 22 ounces fine salt, 6 ounces best ground white pepper, 1½ ounce fine cayenne pepper, 1 ounce ground nutmeg, 1 ounce ground cloves, 1 ounce ground mace, and a small quantity of finely powdered sage, if such flavor is desired. The mass must be thoroughly incorporated, as usual, with all sausage stock and seasoning. Stuff the mass in sheep casings, making very small links, it for fancy trade, and in small hog casings if for regular trade.

This is an excellent recipe, though to suit some tastes or particular trade the seasoning may have to be slightly altered; this seasoning is rather high. If such sausage is to be shipped or kept over longer than usual, to the fresh stock add for each 100 pounds, 5 ounces powdered boracic acid (where permitted by law), which will prevent decomposition (fermentation) and will in no way interfere with the sausage as regards flavor, etc. This sausage mass is often put up in 2 or 3 pound white muslin bags and sold under various fancy names of sausage meat. It is also sold by retailers as chopped sausage meat.

GET THE BEST HELP.

Retail butchers can get the most reliable help through the "Wanted" page of The National Provisioner. Good men are snapped up quick. Watch page 48.

IT PAYS THE BEST

The National Provisioner,
New York City.

Gentlemen: Herewith is enclosed a New York draft for \$3.00, renewing our subscription. It is the best paying investment we know of.

Yours very truly,

John Hildebrand & Son,
Hildebrand Meat Market.
Butler, Pa., Jan. 7.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

G. B. Anderson has sold out his meat market at Scranton, Pa.

J. L. Kimpton has sold his meat market at Wheeling, W. Va.

Silas Clark has opened a new butcher shop at Williamsburg, Kan.

J. G. Corey has opened a new meat market at Houghton, Mich.

F. Becler has sold his meat market at Port Huron, Mich., to A. Gaines.

Fire destroyed the meat market of Brown & Hopkins at Wichita, Kan.

J. Duncan's butcher shop at Handley, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

H. Knispel & Company have opened a meat market at Redfield, Minn.

J. R. Lloyd has sold his meat market at Athol, Kan., to F. Whittier.

P. S. Houston has sold his meat business at Gem, Kan., to E. M. Anderson.

C. H. Stephens has sold his meat market at Rockville, Neb., to Adam Gehring.

The meat market of S. A. Thompson at Adel, Ia., has been damaged by fire.

The meat market of N. Schnell, at Portland, Ore., has been damaged by fire.

The butcher shop of E. Achenbach at Pen Argyl, Pa., has been destroyed by fire.

Davis Hill has succeeded to the meat business of Hill & Hill at Jamesport, Mo.

John Roberts has purchased the butcher shop of A. Vanderloot at Maitland, Mo.

The meat market of C. A. Smith at Conway, Mass., has been destroyed by fire.

George Belyea has sold his meat market at Bottmean, N. D., to Belyea & Whitsel.

V. H. Shore has purchased the butcher shop of W. L. Schelberger at Sylvia, Kan.

In a recent fire at Imboden, Ark., the meat market of P. W. Woodward was destroyed.

The meat market of H. E. Hawkins & Son at Krum, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

Lugar Brothers have purchased the meat market of J. H. Heaston at Van Buren, Ind.

A. Anderson has succeeded to the meat business of Curtis & Anderson at Enid, Okla.

Moore & Anthony have succeeded to the meat business of J. H. Moore, at Enid, Okla.

TALKS BY THE MANAGER=No. 34



You may think I am making considerable fuss over a small matter, yet I know this.

If I succeed in getting you acquainted with the merits of S & S knives, I have not only made a sale, but done you a good turn at the same time.

And in order to make a good friend of you, I am guaranteeing every S & S knife.

This is what our guarantee means. If you buy an S & S knife of us, and it turns out that there is a soft spot in it, you are at liberty to bring the knife right back, and get in exchange either the money you paid for it or another knife.

That's how sure we are of our goods.

That's our No. 2 Steak Knife in the picture, with beech handle. Mighty fine knife.

(Signed) THE MANAGER

NATIONAL CUTLERY CO.

Detroit, U. S. A.

J. M. Cox has been succeeded in the meat business at Little Rock, Ark., by Cox & Cobb.

Hawkins & Smith have succeeded to the butcher shop of Hawkins Bros. at Joplin, Mo.

Wyrick Bros. have been succeeded in the meat business at Edgar, Neb., by D. I. Wyrick.

O. W. Fargo has taken W. T. Kutz into partnership in his meat business at Fredonia, N. Y.

Hortman & Daley have purchased the meat business of Walker & Doherty at Meridian, Idaho.

B. B. Iuchs has been succeeded in the meat business at Kansas City, Mo., by Iuchs & Decker.

In the recent fire which swept Cleveland, La., the butcher shop of B. Kimbell was destroyed.

F. L. Bradley & Company have sold their meat department at Dayton, Ore., to H. Wambagans.

The meat and grocery shop of B. N. Fritz at Fergus Falls, Minn., has sustained a fire loss of \$4,000.

James Fox has purchased the meat market of Thos. Feetner at Florence, Neb., and will add a grocery department.

R. E. Stryker has sold his butcher shop at Rising City, Neb., to Mann & Andrus.

C. Keller has opened a new meat market at Montesano, Wash.

The Wilkie & Mitchell Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 and will succeed to the meat business of Wilkie & Mitchell, at Omaha, Neb.

The Davis-Howard Company, of Springfield, Mass., has been incorporated to deal in groceries and provisions, with \$3,000 capital stock. President, J. N. Davis; treasurer, E. L. Davis.

NEWS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union No. 1, of Syracuse, N. Y., has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, G. J. Ulrich; vice-president, William Dwyer; corresponding secretary, Peter Gabel; financial secretary, P. J. Thompson; treasurer, Edward Hixon; guide, J. Dwyer; guard, Thomas Keenan; sergeant-at-arms, A. G. Kuch; trustees, Richard Peverley, F. R. Nichols and Thomas Grumblin.

The Butcher Workmen's Union, of Kingston, N. Y., has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Gustave Adolph Wolfersheim; vice-president, Jacob J. Myers; financial secretary and treasurer, Samuel J. Messinger; corresponding and recording secretary, Frank Fulton, Jr.; guard, Albert Marquart; business agent, downtown, Gustave A. Wolfersheim; business agent, uptown, S. J. Messinger; trustees, Nelson Souser, William Kukuk, Charles Downer.

Journeymen Butchers' Union No. 115, of San Francisco, has elected the following officers: President, H. Schmidt; vice-president, A. Snaucker; recording secretary, F. Coyle; financial secretary, A. McCreddie; treasurer, B. Oswald; conductor, T. Brogan; marshal, H. Descalso; inside guard, B. Barnett; outside guard, J. Isaacs; board of directors, C. Weisheimer, L. Noonan, J. W. Danz, J. Howard and J. Patchner.

Meat Cutters' Union No. 2, of Auburn, N. Y., held its annual installation of officers last

week, followed by a banquet, at which the members of the Retail Butchers' Association were the guests.

A local union of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, consisting chiefly of employes of retail shops, was formed last week at Little Rock, Ark., with 15 charter members, and the following officers: Jas. R. Welch, president; George Draper, vice-president; Thomas Mercer, recording and corresponding secretary; Robert Weber financial secretary and treasurer; L. Diemer, inner guard.

ITALY RECEIVES OUR PORK.

Antonio Zucca, president of the New York Italian Chamber of Commerce, announces that shipments of pork meat from the United States are now admitted into Italy without the certificate of federal microscopic inspection, and need only the usual sanitary certificate as previously and since 1898 provided for. The requirements are thus modified because the national meat inspection law renders previous restrictions unnecessary. Following is the official Italian Government order:

Whereas the law of the 30th of June, 1906, which came into effect in the United States on the 1st of October, 1906, covers satisfactorily all points affecting the public health, the Italian government has withdrawn the provision making it obligatory that shipments from the United States to Italy be accompanied by a federal certificate stating the effectuated microscopic examination. This certificate was called "purple certificate," and was afterwards replaced by the United States Government by another one called "white certificate," which, although testifying the soundness of the animal, and the fulfilling of the provisions of the law, does not mention the microscopic examination. Now, the adoption of the "white certificate" for all meat exported from the United States induced the Italian Department of the Interior to consider whether, in the interest of trade, it would be advisable to avoid a duplication of documents, and therefore resolved that the legalization on the part of the Italian consular agencies be made on the new certificates issued for every shipment by the federal inspector in such a form and manner as the United States law provides for and the regulations prescribe.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from page 26.)

238,336 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 13,056 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 4,390 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 620,150 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 54,804 lbs.; Havre, France, 29,800 lbs.; Hull, England, 316,073 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 168,800 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 58,523 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 830,254 lbs.; London, England, 387,045 lbs.; Lorenz Marquez, East Africa, 27,003 lbs.; Manchester, England, 429,930 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 345,981 lbs.; Nassau, Bahama, 6,935 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 176,250 lbs.; Nevitas, Cuba, 111,118 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 239,817 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 82,640 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 21,894 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 6,600 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 16,800 lbs.; Rostock, Germany, 36,900 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,178,570 lbs.; San Domingo, San Domingo, 8,343 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 18,800 lbs.; Southampton, England, 137,703 lbs.; Stavanger, Norway, 40,625 lbs.; Trinidad, Islands of, 38,144 lbs.; Turks Island, W. I., 1,588 lbs.

PORK.—Antwerp, Belgium, 25 bbls., 25 tes.; Barbados, W. I., 80 bbls., 23 tes.; Bremen, Germany, 50 tes.; Christiania, Norway, 150 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 15 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 12 bbls.; Hull, England, 20 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 60 bbls.; Liverpool, 750 bbls., 13 tes.; Marseilles, France, 12 bbls.; Nassau, Bahama, 70 bbls.; Newcastle, Eng-

Divine's Genuine Red Devil Water Motor

Guaranteed to Wash Bottles, Run Cooling Fans, Polish Silverware, Sharpen Cutlery and many other uses.
The only perfect Faucet Water Motor made.

A POINTED TALE.



Price, including Emery, Polishing and Pulley Wheels, Faucet Connection, Cake Silver Polish \$4.00, or \$3.50 and this "ad." will get a Motor complete.
Bottle Washing Attachment \$.50
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land, 25 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 71 bbls.; San Domingo, San Domingo, 31 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 330 bbls., 20 tes.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, January 9, were as follows:

BEEF.—Arendal, Norway, 200 bbls.; Antwerp, Belgium, 175 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 159 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 134 bbls., 25 tes.; Colon, Panama, 62,903 lbs., 34 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 537 bbls., 5 tes.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 72 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 14 bbls., 23,249 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 75 bbls., 100 tes.; Havana, Cuba, 33,154 lbs.; Hull, England, 10 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 54 bbls., 28 tes.; Liverpool, England, 3,286,070 lbs., 280 tes., 100 bbls.; London, England, 450,306 lbs.; Nassau, Bahama, 26 bbls., 906 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 10 bbls.; Port Antonio, Jamaica, 20 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 15 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 111 bbls., 26 tes.; San Domingo, San Domingo, 8 bbls.; Southampton, England, 771,311 lbs.; Sydney, Australia, 25 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 82 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 50 tes.; Barbados, W. I., 118 tes.; Bergen, Norway, 185 tes.; Bremen, Germany, 50 tes.; Christiansand, Norway, 25 tes.; Christiania, Norway, 1,175 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 150 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 335 tes.; Drontheim, Norway, 35 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 tes.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 75 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 649 tes.; Liverpool, England, 70 tes.; London, England, 780 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 3,690 tes.; Smyrna, Turkey, 32 tes.; Stavanger, Norway, 35 tes.; Stettin, Germany, 230 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 1,520 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 3,800 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 3,110 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 4,128 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,800 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 4,520 lbs.; Port Antonio, Jamaica, 4,300 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 7,500 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 17,800 lbs.

TALLOW.—Barbados, W. I., 2,875 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 33,171 lbs.; Leghorn, Italy, 111,154 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 68,343 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 133,456 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 1,793 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 17,659 lbs.

Keep an eye on page 48 for business openings or chances to get equipment at a bargain.

GREATER NEW YORK NEWS.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending January 5 averaged 7.45 cents per pound.

Herbert L. Swift, who looks after the Swift soap interests, was in New York this week en route to Lakewood for a brief rest.

D. K. Morrell, the well-known Jamaica provision man, who has been very ill with pneumonia, is out again and about among his friends.

G. N. Sulzberger, who has been spending the holidays in New York, returned this week to his duties at the Chicago headquarters of the company.

Bloomington Germania Butcher Guard No. 1, Captain Peter Clemens, will have its thirty-eighth anniversary masquerade ball at Harlem Casino on Tuesday evening, January 29.

A number of arrests have been made by health department officials, lately of meat wagon drivers for hauling meat through the streets uncovered. This ordinance is being strictly enforced.

Albert Benjamin Gibbs, one of the oldest members of the New York Produce Exchange, died at his home, No. 48 East 78th street, this week. Mr. Gibbs was born in 1829, and was a manufacturer of linseed oil in this city for more than fifty years.

The sixth annual ball of the Bronx branch, United Master Butchers' Association, occurs at Miller's Bronx Casino, on Thursday evening, January 31. This will be the big event for the retailers above the Harlem River and their friends from all over the city.

Ben Bloch, brother of Meyer Bloch, who has lately been devoting himself to his real estate interests, has returned to the meat business and opened a shop at Second avenue and 85th street, the location formerly occupied by the Eastern Packing Company.

Ed King, who was formerly sheep salesman for Swift & Company at their Eleventh Avenue and Murray Hill markets, and who bought and successfully conducted a retail market at Asbury Park, died last week at the latter place. He was a very popular man in the meat trade.

The united branches of the Benchmen's Association will have their annual masquerade ball at Sulzer's Harlem River Casino on Wednesday evening, January 23, the proceeds to be devoted to hospital purposes. The 71st Regiment Band will provide the music. This is one of the most largely attended events of the winter.

The third annual masquerade ball of the employees of C. Schuck & Company, the big Harlem and Bronx butchers, occurs Thursday evening, January 17, at Miller's Bronx Casino, 154th street and Third avenue. Cash prizes will be offered for the handsomest and the

funniest costumes, and Prof. Caspar's orchestra will provide the music.

The annual vaudeville entertainment and ball of the United Dressed Beef Company Mutual Aid Society was held last night at Terrace Garden. Being one of the looked-for events of the winter, there was a crowded house. The boxes were filled with representatives of the wholesale and retail trade of the greater city and their guests, and the floor of the hall was packed. The entertainment programme was of an all-star order. Dancing continued until morning and everybody had a splendid time. A detailed report of the event will appear next week.

William Bender, president of William Bender & Company, pork packers and provision dealers, in First street, Jersey City, died at 11 o'clock Friday night, at his home, 369 First street. He was born in Germany in 1832 and came to this country in 1850. He established himself in the provision business on a small scale in 1864 and succeeded in building up a big business. He retired from active business eleven years ago, but had continued in the presidency of the concern. He spent the greater part of his time on his farm in the western part of Maryland. Mr. Bender was a member of the New York Produce Exchange. He is survived by his widow, two sons and two daughters.

NOYES ELECTED BANK DIRECTOR.

Vice-President W. H. Noyes, of Swift & Company, of New York, was elected a director of the Aetna National Bank at the annual election on Tuesday. This is only one of the financial institutions in which Mr. Noyes is interested, both in New York and New Jersey, in addition to his general supervision of the affairs of Swift & Company in this part of the country.

MEAT MEN IN IRVING NATIONAL.

One result of the annual meetings of bank stockholders in New York this week was the requirement of a controlling interest in the Irving National Bank, West Broadway, Hudson and Chambers streets, by Chicago packing interests, which are already heavily interested in the New York National Exchange Bank. Charles F. Mattlage, the veteran New York provision man, was among those who sold their interests to the Chicago people at high figures. President S. S. Conover resigned and was succeeded by Vice-President Charles L. Farrell, who announced that the question of consolidating with the New York National Exchange Bank would be submitted to the stockholders in the near future. The capital of each of the banks is \$1,000,000.

SAMUEL WEIL IN MANY BANKS.

Samuel Weil, formerly secretary of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, was elected a director of the Chatham National Bank of New York City on Tuesday. He is also a director in the Hudson Realty Company, Fairfax Realty Company, Hunts Point Realty Company, United Shoe Machinery Corporation, Coal & Iron National Bank and Mt. Vernon Trust Company.

Formerly one of the foremost men in the packinghouse industry, Mr. Weil is now devoting much of his time to financial opera-

tions, in which he is quite successful. His health, which had been impaired by his close attention to business, is much improved, and his friends in the packinghouse line will doubtless be glad to learn both of his success and of his renewed health.

CLOSING OF CHAPMAN & COMPANY.

Announcement on Tuesday of the closing of the big department store of Chapman & Company, in Brooklyn, was received with surprise in meat circles. This firm had a meat department which was one of the biggest in Brooklyn and which Manager Heffner had made one of the most popular trading places, as well as the most profitable department of the house. It was stated that the company's lease on its building had expired, and that it was negotiating for a new site in Manhattan. This would not be ready for some time, it was said. In the meantime the concern is out of business. Manager Heffner bought some of the United Dressed Beef Company's finest Christmas beef, and his holiday beef show was among the most attractive in Brooklyn.

WANT FEDERAL POULTRY LAW.

The poultry trade of New York City has come out in favor of a federal inspection law to cover the poultry trade, and has asked State authorities to keep their hands off until a federal law can be passed. They have assurances that Secretary Wilson will advocate such a law, and they profess faith in the ability of the New York City Board of Health to look after poultry conditions here in the meanwhile.

Resolutions to this effect were adopted by the New York Poultry and Game Trade Association at its meeting Tuesday, presumably in anticipation of the introduction of bills at Albany upon the convening of the legislature by food faddists who think they know how to "reform" the poultry trade. A special committee of the National Poultry and Game Association is at work upon the draft of a national law, to be presented to Congress.

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THE NEW BRONX MARKET.

Actual work of construction of the new Bronx wholesale market, at Brook avenue and Rose street, near the old Westchester avenue location, is expected to commence this month. This market location will be one of the finest in the city, replacing the old buildings to be torn down to make way for the new railroad yards. The packers have leased the ground from James S. Maher and will erect modern market and cold storage buildings, with underground tunnel connections with the railroad yards across Brook avenue, as has already been described in The National Provisioner. Mr. Maher will build a big refrigerating and ice-making plant that will not only furnish cold air for all the market houses, but also for the railroad warehouses opposite, to take care of shippers' perishable goods.

The market buildings will vary in height and size. Largest of all will be the ice and cold storage plant, which will occupy the plot at Bergen avenue and Rose street. This will be six stories in height, with 10,000 feet of floor space on each story. This building will probably be of concrete construction.

At the corner of Brook avenue and Rose street Swift & Company will occupy a three-story building on a plot 47x133 feet. Adjoining this on Brook avenue, Nelson Morris & Company will have a building of similar construction 40x133 feet. Next to the Morris building Armour & Company will have two buildings, two stories in height, occupying a plot 100x190 feet. Immediately next to the Armour quarters the Conron Brothers Company will have a six-story building, with a frontage of 52 feet on Brook avenue, running back 175 feet. Next below will be the quarters of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, with a building 54x160 feet, three stories in height. Below the row of big wholesalers will be several smaller stores, extending to Grove street.

Tunnels to connect the buildings of the big packers with the railroad tracks have already been constructed by Mr. Maher under Brook avenue. These tunnels were built under special franchises granted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and their use will allow packers to transfer beef and products of all kinds direct from refrigerator cars to the cold storage rooms in their own buildings.

SWIFT MAN ON THE PONCE.

The central office of Swift & Company, in this city, has been one of the places in which the fate of the New York & Porto Rico Steamship Company's steamer Ponce has been of the most intense interest. One of the passengers on the boat was Thomas I. Kidd, a popular member of the office staff, who has

been in Porto Rico looking after Swift business. Mr. Kidd has a wife and two children in this city and the entire Swift staff has shared with Mrs. Kidd her anxiety over the fate of the vessel. The boat left Porto Rico about December 25, and had not been heard from until the welcome news was received yesterday of the arrival of the Ponce at Hamilton, Bermuda, where she was towed in a disabled condition. All on board were reported safe.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The New York City Department of Health reports the following number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending January 5, 1907: Meat.—Manhattan, 23,691 lbs.; Brooklyn, 4,385 lbs.; Queens, 90 lbs.; total, 28,166 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 10,958 lbs.; Brooklyn, 25 lbs.; total, 10,983 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 6,525 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,372 lbs.; Queens, 50 lbs.; total, 7,947 lbs.

MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE**Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures**

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Berkowitz & Schwartz, 161 Allen; H. Brand. Ciraci & Ligorio, 63 Thompson; A. Serna. Cohen, A., 236 Monroe; H. Brand. Cohen, H., 102 E. 102d; H. Brand. Di Ausilio, M., 72 Mott; H. Brand. Feuer, B., 223 E. 102d; H. Brand. Jincuel, J., 99 Norfolk; H. Burak. Kurzansky, H., 15 E. Eldridge; F. Lesser. Risnik, D., 60 E. 115th; S. Levy.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Cohen, M., 136 Monroe; R. Cohen. Fels, J. & A., 232-234-236 E. 112th; S. Bernhaut.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Goldberg, Abraham, 305 Osborne; Levy Bros. Harnett, J., 590 Ralph ave.; Levy Bros. Langholtz, B., 1413 E. New York ave.; Julius Levy. Rampulla, Antonia, 1522 Bergen; A. Davis. Schwartz, Max, 33 Chester, Levy Bros.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Buscemi, Michele, 215 Johnson ave.; Francesco Sanzone & Santo Buscemi.

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Antropoli, F., White Plains ave., n. of Jerome st., Bronx; F. Iasevoli.

Berman, M., 214 E. 29th; D. S. Klut. Di Marco, A., 325 E. 106th; S. Campagna. Jones, G. R., 145-155 W. 47th; Longacre Realty Co.

Jelins, C., 1208 3d ave.; D. Farricelli. Penna, L. D., 524 E. 149th; F. Del Guedice. Abramtchik & Brodsky, 43 E. 18th; Kinsberg. Ambush, J., 90 Forsyth; J. Begofsky.

Berman & Abrahamson, 161 Bowery; J. E. Bristol.

Chinitz & Kaplan, 2713 8th ave.; A. Chinitz. Cohen, V., 175 Chrystie; S. Cohen.

Gross, L. & M., 253 E. Houston; Gluckstern & Fischer.

Jankauski, F., 149 Spring; L. Barth & Son. Kliger & Kramer, 423 3d ave.; S. Schernberg.

Monosan & Gordon, 222-224 Broome; J. Witkoff.

Schneeweiss & Schieber, 81st ave.; A. Rosenthal.

Sobel & Goldberg, 101 Walker; L. Koslin. Weintraub, M.; 174 Rivington; A. Schampanier.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Cohen, V., 175 Chrystie; A. Emanuel. Campagna, S., 325 E. 106th; A. Di Marco.

Heller, S. & B., 1326 Park ave.; D. & M. Wofky.

Hollender, A., 77 E. 4th; M. Trubitz. Periman, N., 2713 8th ave.; Chinitz & Kaplan.

Sklut, D., 217 E. 29th; M. Berman.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Assembly Catering & Supply Co., 153 Pierrepont; Van Mater Stillwell.

Berman, Louis, and Hyman Abramson, 161 Bowery, N. Y.; James E. Bristol.

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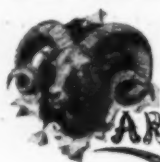
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